FOR SALE.

FOR SALL Cast-iron mail boxes for \$1, at New OR SALE—Old papers, 46 cents per hundred, at

OR SALE—Fine 2-seated carriage, cheap, at Shaw Carriage Co.

OR SALE-For \$30. My phaeton buggy. 71. cor. Broadway and Vine.

OR SALK-Grocery. Stock \$175 or \$200. Cash Address F. E. P., News office. to h!

OR SALE-2 bay horses and 1 wagon, cheap Apply 61 Russell ave. immediately.

FOR SALE—Plane, good as new, at auction on Saturdry, 10 o'clock. See suction column. th

FOR SALE—A fine-marble-top French dressing-case, bedroom suits for \$48, at 45 Mass. av. ou*

FOR SALE—Cheap. One elevator, one platform scale, one writing desk, at 128 South Meridian

FOR SALE-Away down, for a few days, an open piano-box buggy. Good one. 127 North Ala-

TOR SALE—Trees all kinds. Some bearing size.
Will call to see you and set and insure. T. C.
Barnum, 190 E. Market.

FOR SALE—Choice Jersey-Ayrshire heifer, 3 years old, and calf, 2 months old. First house south of Fifth st. on Howard. th tl

FOR SALE—At a great bargain. One of the best located and handsomest store rooms on South Meridian st. Inquire at room 7 Thorpe block. uas

POR SALE—Brown mare. Seven years old, 15 hands high, sound and a fine driver. Call at Phillips's stable, between Tennesse and Mississippi and First and Second sta.

TOR SALE—The Irving stove. Patented 1878, base burner, 2 tiers isinglass, nickel plated, brand new, for \$10. Manufactured by Perry & Co., Albany, N. Y. D. S. Benson, 68 E. Wash. ut us

OR SALE—156 stock hogs and pigs. Also 50 choice breeding sows. Call at 75 East Washington st., or at the Farm, three miles south on the fadison Pike. First farm south of Alex. Hanna's.

ROBE SALE—Be not deceived into buying counterfeit-bogus Singer machines. We have no branch office in this city. The genuine are only on sale at our office, 74 West Washington street. The Singer Manufacturing Co.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT-Furnished rooms, at 213 North Il-

FOR RENT-A nicely furnished front room. 15

FOR RENT-Suite front rooms, very desirable, to tl FOR RENT-6 or 7 rooms for housekeeping, No 17 West Maryland st. tt z

FOR RENT-Rooms with board, furnished or unfurnished, at 204 N. Ill. st. to s!

FOR RENT-A large, nicely furnished from to h!

FOR RENT-One double parlor, unfurnished Please call at 74 West Market st.

OR RENT-My residence, 673 North Meridian st. J. H. Ruddell, 44% N. Penn. st. hz

FOR RENT-8 room dwelling, 141 N. Alabama st. Apply to E. J. Foster, 19 W. Wash. tn z

FOR RENT-Furnished or unfurnished rooms very cheap and desirable. 172 E. North.

FOR RENT-Large front room, furnished, and small sleeping rooms. 191 N. Del st. uv n

FOR RENT-Large, front parlor, unfurnished reference required. Inquire at 153 N. Tent

FOR RENT-Booms with power. Apply at Bryce's bakery, cor. South and Meridian st.

FOR RENT—A large, pleasant room, either fur nished or unfurnished, with board, at 56 N. Tennessee st. tto!?

FOR RENT-Several small nouses and some good store rooms, at low figures. W. Rivers, agent, 4 Blackford's Block.

POR RENT—Dwelling house of 5 rooms, sum mer kitchen, cistern, well, etc., at 492 Nortl Mississippi et. Inquire at 494 N. Miss. st. th z

FOR RENT—The rooms over my store, lately occupied by the central committee; also one sleeping room on third floor, rent low. Perry, 50 E. Washington st.

POR RENT-Unfurnished rooms, single or en suite, with water, gas and closets, at moderate rates, at Woodward's European Hotel. Office entrance 26 N. Illinois st.

POR RENT-Boarding house of 30 rooms on Mass. ave., between Delaware and Penn. sts., square and a half from Post office; thoroughly repaired; rent low. Apply to H. C. Long. to st.

FOR RENT—In Vance Block—office and sleeping rooms, single and en suite, heat, water, janitor's ervices furnished. Passenger elevator runs from 7 a. m. to 7 p. m. B. Rorison, 28 Vance Blk. ue z?

POR RENT-St. Charles Block rooms, best in the city, quiet halls, chambermaid and porter in attendance, bath rooms, hot and cold water, strictly first-class, rates reasonable. Apply at office, 46½ North Illinois st.

POR RENT—Dwelling No. 134 North Meridian at, large and elegant house, yard, stable, etc. at low rent to an approved tenant. Dwelling No. 318 N. Alabama st., \$15 a month, very desirable.

Bates Block.

TOR RENT—Fine dwelling house 407 N. Ill. st.; dwelling, Tenn. st.; dwelling, Laurel st.; dwelling, Yandee street; suitee rooms, Hutching's block; rooms in Boston Block, Moore's Market street Block and Moody Block, corner New York street and Indiana avenue; store rooms on S. Penn. st. and Maryland street; room 104 N. Penn. Jos. A. Moore, 84 E. Market st. ua z?

OST-One black setter dog. Call 193 E. Wash., and receive reward. T. ZUMBUSH.

OST—White poodle dog. Anyone finding same please return to 501 North Mississippi st., and the rewarded.

be rewarded. th till OST-A gold locket, on Market et., bet. East and I N. Jersey, or thereabout. The finder will be suitably rewarded on returning the same to Mitchell's clothing store, No. 9 W. Washington st. ttol

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—This is to notify all parties concerned that the partnership business existing between Andrew Vondersarr and Mathias Kaesberg is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Andrew Vondersar taking charge of the business.

Andrew Vondersar.

MATHIAS KARSBERG.

Totober 23, 1878.

to ti

FOUND-The "Bljou" at 64 E. Market st.

HOUND—Cast iron mail boxes for \$1.00 at News office. FOUND—Dr. D. Neff's, over 77 S. Illinois st. chronic diseases a specialty; warrants a cure; experience, 25 years; warrants an ague cure, 75 cts.

FOR SALE AND TRADE.

FOR SALE AND TRADE—Good farms and city property for sale low for cash or on long time. W. A. Bradshaw, over 16 N. Pennsylvania st. ui *

FOR TRADE. FOR TRADE—A good mare for a phaeton. Inquire at John Scudder's stable, Otio, between Illinois and Meridian sts.

TOLEN—A bay mare with side-bar box buggy.

A reward of \$50 is offered to any person returning same to 85 East Pratt.

POR SALE-First National Bank and Citizens' National Bank stock. Jos. A. Moore, 34 E. Market st.

MISCELLANEOUS. OLD PAPERS, for sale at 40 cents per hundred

Indianapolis, October 23, 1878.

FOR RENT-Seven octave rosewood chesp. Call at 112 Peru st.

day must be handed in at the counting room be-

WANTED.

WANTED-\$4 for a wire bed bottom. 45 Mass to s WANTEL- \$9 for a folding bed lounge, at 45 VANTED- You to see auction column for rare that WANTED—To buy a good horse, cheap for cash 96 South Delaware st. to \$1 WANTED-Everybody to ask their grocer for the Hayden fire kindlers. WANTED—2 or 3 rooms in a respectable family Address Mrs. M., News office. WANTED—You to get a cast iron mail-box for 50c, 75c or \$1 at News office.

ANTED—A good dining room girl at Central House, 92 N. Pennsylvania st. WANTED-100 000 chimneys to sweep. Leave orders 13 Circle st. W. S. King. WANTED-Furniture repaired and parlor suit re-covered at T. Q. Hall's, 45 Mass, ave. 1 WANTED-Tinner wishes a job at trade or any honorable business. Address B. S. P., News. WANTED-A German or American girl; gen-eral housework. Apply at 585 N. Tenn. st.

WANTED—To trade stoves for work horses, will pay cash difference. 76 West Washing-WANTED-A good, competent German girl for general housework, immediately, at 655 N. Del.

WANTED-It known that the Hayden fire kindler is the cheapest and the best in the

WANTED-Good German girl to do housework; washing not included; reference required. Call at 89 Broadway. WANTED—A first-class street man who can get a good audience, to travel south. Room 38

ANTED-Furniture and household goods; the highest price paid. Central auction room, 96 t Washington st. WANTED-Situation by a good gardener, mar-ried; willing to be generally useful. Address Gardener, News office. to t1

WANTED—Girl to do housework; must be good cook and come well recommended; family of tt o! WANTED—It known that I am selling 25 lbs, of the white wheat flour, for 75 cents at George J. Hammel's, 110 Massachusetts ave. ua z WANTED—Agents to sell our new and standard books on installments. S. L. Morrow & Co., corner Illinois and Kentucky ave. to z?

WANTED—All kinds of good second-hand clothing from the best families; fancy silk dresses, boots and shoes. 64 Indiana ave. the

WANTED—Get flour stands and pots, Walker's metal polish 15c per bottle, at the Wooden Ware Store, 53 North Illinois street; wringers re-WANTED—Several good cabinet makers; those understanding passenger car work preferred. Apply at once to Ohio Falls Car Co., Jeffersonville, Indiana.

WANTED—To rent a good grain farm, 80 or more acres, within 12 miles of Indianapolis, Hamilton, Piqua or Dayton. Chas. E. Coffin, 34 N. Del. st. N. Del. st.

WANTED-Every one to know that we warrant all our plane tuning and repairing. Decker & Reade, Haleyon block, cor. Mass. ave. and Delacorest cost.

WANTED—A German or colored woman to do the general work of a family of 3; none need apply without first-class references. No. 476 North Tennosce st.

www.must be Odd Fellows in good standing; they can make from \$5 to \$10 a day. Call at H. Lieber & Co's., 82 East Washington st. ttue! WANTED—Hostler; a man who understands the care of horses and washing carriages can have immediate employment; must come recommended. M. H. Spades, 5 and 7 West Washington.

WANTED—A man and wife to board with pri-vate family; can have a suite of rooms or one large room not furnished; accommodation for a horse and buggy if desired. Address L. M., News office. WANTED—It known that Madam Miller is now
stopping at 101 North Mississippi street.
She tells the past, present and future; brings back absent friends and makes speedy marriages; she also has charts of luck she has no delicacy in recommending. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, \$1. WANTED—A situation in either a wholesale or retail store or in some office; am well posted in the furniture, carpet and wall paper business; also in the hat and cap business; am will it to work at a moderate salary and can give first-class references.

AUCTION SALES. A UCTION SALE—If you mean to save money you will purchase 2-ply cottage and rag carpeting at factory, 75½ N. Delaware st. Chas. E. Hutchinson.

A UCTION SALE I have just received 25 heating stoves of all kinds, including 6 fine base burners; also one extra parlor cook stove, and a large lot of pipe, which must be sold to make room. Also an assortment of new and second hand furgiture. Sale Saturdsy. Oct. 26, 1878, commescing at 10 a. m. T. E. Dawson, suctioneer, 13, 15 and 17 South Delaware st.

A UCTION SALE—Of valuable real estate. The tw.-s-ory frame residence No. 759 North Pennsylvania street, Indianapolis, will be sold at auction at 10 o'clocks a.m., on the 31st day of October, unless sold previous to said date at private sale. The house is nearly new, well arranged, and has ten rooms, beatereding to an alley. On the rear of the lot is a good frame stable, near the house a good well and ciatera. The property will be sold subject to a morigage executed to the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co. to secure \$5,000, dated May 3, 1876, and payable five years after date, with interest at the rate of 9 per cent, per annum, payable semi-annually. This morigage the purchaser will be required to assume and agree to pay. For further information inquire of Barnard, Coe & Sayles, 75 E. Market at.

TO LOAN—"Money" M. H. McRay, Odd Fellows Hall. TO LOAN-Money in sums of \$300 and upward W. A. Bradshaw, over 16 N. Penn. st. uaz TO LOAN-Money on first mortgage city and farm property. Jos. A. Moore, 84 E. Market st. tto ture, etc., at City Loan office, 66 N. Illinois st

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

PRAYED OR STOLEN—Dark swayback horse with crook in end of tail; no shoes on. The ler will return to Glesson & Bro., 125 W. 3d st., receive reward.

INDIANAPOLIS, THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 24, 1878.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

H ALL'8 bed lounges at 559 Virginia avenue, OLD PAPERS 40 cents per hundred, at News (AST-IRON mail boxes for \$1 at The News WRITTEN Visiting Cards. Cathcart & Cleland. FINE STATIONERY at Allen's Drug Store, opposite postoffice.

VALUABLE INVESTMENT—For a safe and profitable investment call on R. H. Johnson, "Enterprise Hotel." R E. STEPHENS has purchased the interest of the Weed Sewing Machine business and removed the office to 19 Mass. ave.

THE attention of all suffering from chills and fever, headache, constipations and all billous or malarial complaints, is called to that most excellent remedy, Brazilian Soda Bitters. THE East-end market, of a Saturday afternoon and evening, is filled with everything in the eatable line and should be well patronized, as price

"A TKINSON'S WHITE BOSE" at 75c, "Lu-blu's" perfumes, all odors, 75c. These are the genuine imported goods, and not imitations such as are sold in the dry goods stores. Stop in and sample them at PKERY'S, 50 E. Washington st.

MY wife always has fresh, juicy steaks for break-She gets them at Milt Pounder's Clean Meat Market.

234 East Washington street.
n tu,th,sat* THE ladies especially invited—Come try our "Singer Sewing Machines." Now selling at low prices and on easy terms.

Remember the place, 74 West Washington st., and don't you forget it.
The Singer Manufacturing Co. NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS-Fine Black Silk Fringes,

An endless variety of Buttons, Braids, etc., at WILLIAM HÆRLE'S, 4 West Washington street. Established 1862.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—You can get a cast iron mail-ber for \$1 at the News office. uu s PERSONAL—25 lbs choice family flour for 65c at Geo. J. Hammel's, 110 Mass. av. ua z PERSONAL-Geo. J. Hammel, general whole-sale agent for Hayden's patent fire-kindler 110 Mass. ave. PERSONAL—Clairvoyant—Mrs. St. Clair has re-moved to Circle hall, room No. 9, corner Mar-ket and Circle sts.

PERSONAL—Gaynor's patent automatic rat trap Traps and territory for sale. Manufactory 8 West Washington street. PERSONAL—Bidwell's candy shop and store removed from 42 N. Penn. st., to the Opera House building. Pure candy of all kinds.

NOTICE—You can get the best carpet cleaning and at the lowest rates at Howard's, cor. St. Clair street and the canal. tu h

NOTICE—The old reliable steam carpet beating works, 406 E. Wash. For 39 days from Oct 1, carpets cleaned and laid for 5c a yard. F. C. Walker. ts.

archbishop of Dublin, is dead. He was born in England in 1803 and nominated cardinal in 1866. hem for 25c each. When you want a good brush come and see me. Always use "Odontic" for you

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Agent, 4 Biackford's Block.

POR RENT- House 7 rooms, stable, etc., in good condition, No. 69 S. Linden st. Inquire at Insurance office, No. 32 Circle street. MASONIC—Stated meeting of Keystone Chapter No. 6, R. A. M., this (Thursday) evening a 7:30 o'clock sharp. A prompt attendance of the members is particularly desired to transact business of importance. WM. C. ANDERSON, Sec. FOR RENT-Front and back parlor, or three rooms with kitchen, also a furnished room for gentlemen. Apply at 22 W. Ohio st. A T Pendleton, Madison co., Indiana, D. D. Grand Presidents, Harry Walton and John A. Lang, instituted Pendleton Lodge, U. O. H., and installed the following officers: O. H. Thomas, President; N. H. Matsinger, Vice; P. E. W. Collins, F. Sec.; Will Silvers, R. Sec.; Geo. W. Campbell, Treasurer.

G. S. Bradley, Grand Sec. FOR RENT-Double parlor and other rooms, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for sleeping rooms or light housekeeping. 147 N. Meridian st.

A TTENTION 1 K. of P.—Members of Indianapolar meeting Thursday, October 24th, as business of importance will come before the Lodge D. B. Woodruff, Supreme Chancellor of the World will be present, and exemplify the secret work. Come one, come all.

Ed. E. SCHROER, C. C.
CHAS. L. SCHMIDT, K. of R. and S.

FRIENDS CHURCH—Corner North Delaware and St. Clair streets. Joseph Bevin Braith-watt, from London, England, will attend service at the Friends' church this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

SMITH-Lawrence Smith, at 10 o'clock, a.m. o-day at his residence 72 N. Davidson st. Th uneral to take place from St. Joseph's church Sat orday morning at 9 o'clock.

MARKET REPORT.

Yellow Fever Not Yet Exterminated.

The Promised Retorms in Asia Minor.

Death of Cardinal Cullen.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

The Weather Getting Warmer Agein. MEMPHIS, October 24.—From 6 o'clock last night until noon to-day the undertakers report orders for thirteen interments. The

weather is getting warmer.

New Orleans, October 24.—Of 69 cases reported to the board of health for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day, only 10 are described as new cases. Among the deaths by yellow fever yesterday was Rev. Tiff Foster, paster of Moreau street Methodist Episcopal church, aged 28.

Weather clear and pleasant; thermom

72°; deaths, 16; cases reported, 69; total deaths, 3,810; total cases, 12,668. Suicide at Winamac.

[Special dispatch to The Indianapolis News.] WINAMAC, Ind., October 24.—Quite a sensation was produced in town this morning by the announcement that Miss Annie Richards had committed suicide last night by taking poison. Our town is thirty-nine years old and she is the first suicide. Cause: seduction, abandonment and finally loss of character.

The Massachusetts Greenbackers. The Massachusetts Greenbackers.

Boston, October 24.—The greenback state ticket, left incomplete by the Worcester convention, has been filled by the following nominations: For lieutenant governor, John F. Arnold; secretary of state, W. Howland; treasurer and receiver, General Horace Benney. Sargent; auditor, Davis J. King.
The regular greenback convention yester-

day refused to make a nomination, but at a subsequent meeting Wendell Phillips was nominated. Bales at Liberty. [Special to The Indianapolis News.] GREENEIRLD, Ind., Octoder 24.-The grand

ury failed to find a bill of indictment against S. T. Bales, accused of the Wilson-Cass mur Shot by a Tramp.

Dereyshire, Vermont, October 24.—Mr. Learned, proprietor of Learned's hotel, Cookshire, Quebec, was shot dead by a tramp to whom he refused whisky. Bank of England Statement. London, October 24.—Bullion in bank of England increased £894,000 the past week.

Proportion of bank of England reserve to liability, 29½ per cent. Obituary. COLUMBUS, O., October 24.-John H. Klippart, who for twenty-seven years has been sec-retary of the Ohio state board of agriculture, died at 3 p. m. to-day.

Death of Cardinal Cullen. London, October 24.—Cardinal Cullen

STATE NEWS.

An old man named Douglass, from Goshen ommitted suicide at Elkhart yesterday. Fifteen drunken tramps were gathered in

by the Richmond police yesterday, from a amp near town, A small child of William Beauchers, of Delaware, fell into a wash-boiler of hot water Monday and died from its effects next

evening. eans, attemp icide yesterday by taking morphine. He is still alive, but not expected to live. His son killed himself a short time since.

J. Hugh Ramsay, a somewhat prominent citizen of Republican township, near Madi-son, was found dead in his cernfield Monday night about 8 o'clock. It is supposed he died of heart disease.

Adam Maley, while felling timber yesterday on the farm of David R. Webb, near Edenburg, was struck by a falling limb which crushed his head in a most terrible manner, inflicting fatal injuries.

The body of A. A. Bronson, formerly a wealthy citizen of Fort Wayne, an account of whose death was mentioned in these columns vesterday, has been stolen from the

umns vesterday, has been stolen from the cemetery. There is no clue to the ghouls.

James King, residing six miles west of Newport, blew in the muzzle of his shotgun yesterday white out hunting, and met with the usual result. He died instantly. He was a single man and about twenty-eight years of Mr. W. B. McLearmott of Fort Wayne,

tried to increase the draft of the furnace of his engine by throwing powder on the fire. The result was an explosion which almost blew his eyes out and will lay him up for some time.

The jury in the Jones-Scobey assassination case at Rushville, after being out sixteen hours, came into court yesterday with a verdict finding Jones guilty, and assessing his punishment at three years' imprisonment in the state prison.

One Hend, Jackson was arrested at State Line city resterday, and brought to Dana by Dr. Flanigan. He is charged with forging an order on a justice's docket for \$25, and stealing an overcoat and other articles to the value of about \$40. The house and stables of Samuel Wisehart, at Crawfordsville, burned yesterday. A horse and buggy belonging to Mit. Johnson was in the stable and burned. The damage in all amounts to about \$1,500. The house adjacent

to the one destroyed was badly injured. George Hazzard, the defaulting cashier of the Auburn bank, was arrested at Fort Wayne, yesterday, on a charge of forgery preferred by Thomas Mays, editor of the Auburn Courier. Marshal Kelley surrender-ed the prisoner to an officer from Auburn, who took him back last evening.

A new trial was granted in the Ensminger case at Lafayette, The plaintiff in the case, Mrs. Downs, sues for \$60,000, half the Ensminger estate, alleging a contract with Phillip Ensminger, deceased, to make her his heiress. Three trials have already been had. The jury in the last trial gave a verdict for the full amount.

A few days since Caleb Pennock was bor-ing an artesian well upon the farm of James Elwood, near Mount Pleasant, Jay county. When down about eighty feet the auger was withdrawn, when, with a rumbling noise, a large quantity of mud and gravel was hurled high into the air. These discharges still con-tinue at intervals.

On Monday evening, Quincy A. Mount, a prominent boot and shoe dealer of Connersville, was thrown from a spring wagon and badly injured by a runaway horse. Next evening his father, James Mount, was thrown from the same horse, which he had undertaken to ride and was picked up dangerously. taken to ride, and was picked up dangerously hurt. A good family horse is for sale.

Representatives of thirty regiments participated in the soldiers' reunien at Princeton yesterday. The speech of welcome was delivered by Captain H. C. Gooding, of Evansville. He made a splendid effort. Among the other speakers were Gens. Hovey and Carrington, Col. Denby, Gen. Laz. Noble and Mr. Heilman, member of congress elect.

By the recent decision of Judge Elliot in the state house injunction case, the defendants, the commissioners, were ruled to answer the allegation of fraud and conspiracy contained in the complaint of S. B. Tibbets. Under eath the commissioners jointly and severally answer, denying that it ever was agreed by and between saidboard of state house commissioners and the defendant May and the said James K. Wilson, one of the experts, that Wilson should be paid out of the public funds assessed and to be collected for said state house purposes for his alleged aid and services in supplementing the alleged aid and services in supplementing the plans of the said May, any sum of money whatever, but the truth is that no such agreement or any agreement resembling it ever was made to which these respondents, or any or either of them, were parties. They also most positively deny that there ever was any and wilson, or either of them, and said board of state house commissioners whereby or through which twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) or any other sum whatever, should be appropriated or taken out of the public funds assessed and collected for state house purposes apparently and pominally for the

funds assessed and collected for state house purposes apparently and nominally for the construction of a state house but actually to be used in accordance with a corrupt and fraudulent agreement between Orland F. Baker and J. J. Bingham and any other person or persons whatever for the private and personal advantage and behoof of the parties to said supposed corrupt agreement, but the truth is that the said board of state house commissioners never was a party to any such agreement; nor was or were any or either of its members a party to any such agreement. its members a party to any such agreement, and they have no knowledge, no information and no belief of, or in the existence of any The case is set for trial November 6, by udge Elliott, and will probably be disposed

School Statistics.
From the educational statistics for Indiana for the year ending September 1: Pupils admitted during the year, male, white, 267,-315; colored, 3,794, total, 271,109; females, white, 237,737; colored, 3,687; total, 241,424. The grand total is 512,567. School was taught in 9,346 districts. In 34 districts no school was held school was held.

Of colored schools 130 were taught. Teach employed, white, male, 7,977; female, 5,699; colored, male, 62; female, 43; total, 1,781. The amount of revenue for tuition is as follows: On hand September 1, 1877, \$2,060,-668.94; received in February, 1878, \$1,351,641.79; received in June 1878, \$1,432,-752.27; miscellaneous receipts, \$131,411.50; total revenue for tuition, \$4,975,874.87. Amount expended since September 1, 1877, Amount expended since September 1, 1871, \$3,065,968.20; now in hand, \$1,910,062.09.
Amount of special school revenue: On hand September 1, 1877, \$846,449.57; amount since received, \$1,624,429.20; total, \$2,470,878.78; expenditures since September 1, 1877, \$1,555,042.99

Total estimated value of school property \$11,539,647.39. Total estimated special school tax, \$1,237,171.98. Four hundred and eleven. school houses erected during the year at a cost of \$424,304.09. Number of township institutes during the year, 4548.

The Base-Ball Club. The treatment of the members of the Indi-anapolis base-ball club by the directors does not speak well for the honesty of those re-sponsible for the management. When the sponsible for the management. When the trip there were \$2,500 in the treasury, according to the statements of the treasurer; yet

when the season closed there was a deficiency reported amounting to that sum. The players had not been paid for several months in full, and to some of them large sums were owing. An effort was made to raise money enough to pay up the men to October 1st, but it failed. Messrs. Brown and Applegate were the only stockholders who responded, putting in \$250 each. Every member of the club received \$50 of this amount, simply enough to get out of town with. McCormick suffered to the amount of \$300, and Quest, Schaffer and McKelvey, are heavy losers. Base ball players and clubs will steer clear of Indianapolis in the future.

apolis in the future. The Royal Arch. The thirty-third annual convocation of royal arch Masons met yesterday in Masonic temple. The grand high priest Simeon S. Johnson, delivered the annual ad noted that the number of member nual address. He noted that the number of members had decreased during the year, less work had been done and fewer members made. The general condition of the order is good, Indiana being second to no other jurisdiction in moral standing and ritualistic knowledge of the royal craft. The grand secretary and grand treasurer submitted their reports, showing total receipts to be \$3,746.66, and total disbursements \$2,655.02 during the year; money loaned by order of grand chapter, \$6,873.34. The following officers have been elected for the coming year:

Grand high priest—Martin H. Rice, Indianance.

Grand high priest-Martin H. Rice, Indianapo-

118.

Deputy grand high priest—Thomas H. Long,
Terre Haute.
Grand king—Addison D. Williams, Anderson.
Grand scribe—Edward Walker, Delphi,
Grand tressurer—Charles Fisher, Indianapolis.
Grand secretary—John M. Bramwell, Indianapolis.

The numerous reports of an intention on the part of R. J. Bright, defeated candidate for sheriff, to contest the election of John T. Pressly and contradictions to the same, together with the expiration of the limit without filing the papers, created considerable maze in the minds of many people as to what was really going on. A friend says that Mr. Bright had no idea whatever of contesting, but that he was playing a part in order to prevent ill-considered friends from rushing in where he would not tread, as he understood that a contest would be made by others if he did not. In order to save Mr. Pressly the annoyance of a contest his late competitor stood between him and those who desired to see him ousted. Mr. Bright is reported to have said in a characteristic way that he had ne desire to enter the sheriff's office through the back door; that Pressly and himself fought for the place and he was beaten, and he proposed to abide by the result of the ballot box. Pressly and contradictions to the same, to

Habeas Corpus Cases.

In the writ of habeas corpus case for the release of A. J. Noe, declared to be insane, Judge Williams decided to let him remain in Judge Williams decided to let him remain in the custody of the sheriff for commitment to the hospital, holding that the officials of that institution would not retain him in case he was not insane. The petition of Lewis Jones for the possession of his son Willie Jones, Who is now in the possession of his mother, Mollie Jones, is now being heard by Judge Williams. The parties removed from here to Kansas some years ago, when the husband abandoned his wife on account of her actions, bringing the bey when the husband abandoned his who account of her actions, bringing the bey with him. She followed, and going to the school which Willie was "attending, took him to where she is stopping. The father him to where she is stopping. The fathe seeks now to regain possession of the boy.

Army of the Tennessee Reunfon.
Arrangements for the reunion of the society of the army of the Tennessee are progressing satisfactorily. A final meeting of the general committee will be held Mondry next, general committee will be held Mondry next, at which the chairmen of the special committees are requested to present a statement of the expenses to be incurred. Gov. Hendricks, Gen. J. R. Slack, Gen George H. Chapman and Gen. Jeff C. Davis are the Indianians who will respond to toasts at the banquet. Tickets to the reception will be issued first to the members, invited guests and contributors to the fund; after that prominent citizens will be remembered. Metropolitan theater will be decorated with flags sent from Jeffersonville by Gen. Ekin; and a national salute will be fired at the state-house square on the evening of the 30th inst.

STORM IN THE EAST.

Churches Demolished and Houses Unroofed.

Great Damage to Property and Loss of Life.

Early yesterday morning a harricane struck Philadelphia and raged for five hours with unprecedented fury. Over forty churches were damaged, a large number of warehouses and business houses were unwaterlouses and business house with the court of the court of the churches which received serious injury were the fol-

which received serious injury were the following:

The Walnut street Presbyterian church, on Walnut street, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth, was biddly damaged. The spire, which was 180 feet high, was blown down, and in its fall struck the roof of a dwelling and very badly damaged it. In its fall a portion of the church roof was carried with it and the vestibule of the church and organ were filled with debris and the organ completely demolished. The damage to the church amounts to \$35,000. The steeple of the First Baptist church, at Thirty-sixth and Chestnut streets, 170 feet high, was blown down. In its fall the spire doubled up, the base falling into the church yard and the top with the bell fell into the street. Damage, \$25,000. In its fall the top of the spire struck \$25,000. In its fall the top of the spire stru the houses opposite, damaging them considerably. The spire of the Emanuel German Lutheran church, at Fourth and Carpenter streets, 222 feet high, was also blown

A great many market houses and railway A great many market houses and railway passenger depots were badly damaged, and hundreds of houses, chiefly in the northwestern section of the city, were unroofed, some of them being entirely demolished. The shed for departing trains at the Pennsylvania railroad depot in West Philadelphia was demolished, involving a loss of between \$40,000 and \$50,000. The factory of F. Fitzgerald, on Columbia avenue and American street, had the entire roof carried off. The whole east-Columbia avenue and American street, had the entire roof carried off. The whole eastern end of the Twelfth and Sixteenth street passenger railway depot was leveled to the ground, stopping the running of cars for a long time, as it was impossible to get them out of the building. Shoemaker's pianoforte factory, at Eleventh and Cetharine, was damaged to the extent of \$10,000. The knitting-mills of Aaron Jones & Son, at Germantown, were unroofed. The building also caught fire, and a panic ensued among the operatives. The loss will not fall short of \$20,000. The large depot of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad at the Washington avenue wharf was reduced to ruins, and the south side of the Pennsylvania grain elevator, in the immediate vicinity, was blown in. The two vesters reases of the falls of the Schoulbill. for \$200,000. the Pennsylvania grain elevator, in the immediate vicinity, was blown in. The two western spans of the falls of the Schuylkill bridge, on the Reading railroad, fell into the river and stopped all travel in that direction. Along the Delaware river front no less than twenty warehouses are without roofs, and the water is running into the stores on the east side, doing great damage to private stocks and goods stored on the wharves. It is estimated that at least fifty storehouses along the mated that at least fifty storehouses along the wharves have blown from their fastenings wharves have blown from their fastenings and great quantities of goods floated off with the tide. The Reading railway ferry house and steeple, above South street, were demolished. The tide was the highest known for twenty-seven years. The Schuylkill river overflowed its wharves, and there are reports of much damage in that vicinity. Several fatal casualties are reported. Morris Omer, watchman, was killed by a large beam falling upon him at the Reading railroad company's machine sliops at Richmond. An unknown man was killed at the Bridge and Holmesburg pike by the roof of a stable falling on him. John Alting was instantly killed by the roof of a building on Allegheny avenue falling on him. An unknown man was killed at the Bridge and Holmesburg pike by the roof of a stable falling on him. John Alting was instantly killed by the roof of a building on Allegheny avenue falling on him. An unknown man

avenue falling on him. An unknown man was killed in Cedar Hill cometery by a falling tree. An unknown man was killed at the Reading railroad company's coal sheds, on Lehigh avenue. An unknown woman was killed by a falling roof on Ridge avenue. A newspaper carfier was struck by a falling tree at the naval asylum and killed. Roughly estimated, the injured will number seventy-five.

At Chester the destruction is the gr that has ever-been known. Seventy dwellings and stores were unroofed, nineteen being blown down entirely. Three churches were partially destroyed and eleven factories were partially destroyed and eleven factories were so much damaged that work will be suspended for a while and many people thus thrown out of employment. The damage to the shipping is very considerable. The tide was to a great hight and washed many manufacturing places. Several schooners and sloops were washed ashore, and five canal boats loaded with coal sunk in the river.

In Camden the storm was very severe, causing great damage to property. Between Pemberton and the junction of that railroad with the Camden and Amboy the storm played sad havoc with dwellings, etc. In the neighborhood of Bordentown much damage is reported. At Beverly several houses are

is reported. At Beverly several houses are without roofs, and at Delanco, Riverside, without roofs, and at Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Morris Station the ruins of damaged buildings are scattered in all directions. At Pottstown, Pennsylvania, the nail mills of the Pottstown iron company were blown down. Loss \$25,000. The Madison bridge, spanning the Schuylkill, was almost completely destroyed. At Morristown, Pa., the Presbyterian and Methodist town, ra., the Fresbyterian and Methodist churches, the Reading railway depot. Farnum's mill and many smaller structures were considerably damaged. Stemmer's oil refinery, at the same place, is a total wreck. At Doylestown the steeple of the Catholic church was blown to the ground. to the ground, as also was a portion of the Reformed church. The new court house was damaged and numerous smaller buildings were unroofed in all directions. Barns, trees, fences and grain stacks in that vicinity were

totally blown away.

At Albany, New York, and throughout the state a gale prevailed and did much damage.

At Trenton, New Jersey, the damage was \$25,000. "At Wilkesbarre, Scranton and other places in Pennsylvania much damage was done.

New York, October 24.—Dispatches from all points show that the storm of yesterday was one of the most violent cyperenced for years. The storm came from the tropics and from midnight to noon, rapidly increasing in energy, was central near Baltimore. It was attended with an unusually heavy rainfall. At Washington the fall was 3.54 increes, at Baltimore 2.74, at Norfolk, 2.86, at Lynchyng 2.01. and Smithylla. Lynchburg 2.01 and Smithville, N. C., 4.22.
At Cape May the wind was 84 miles an hour, and drove the tide upon the meadows between the city and the mainland, covering the railroad track three feet and preventing trains from ranning.

from running.

The hotel and cottages were badty damaged; also the beach drives, and yachts, sloops and schooners were blown ashore. At Baltimore property along the wharves suffered much and disasters on the bay are feared. Along the line of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad the loss is serious. The storm was severe on the sound and along the New England coast, and lighter crafts were heavily hammered. At Mount Washington, at 5 p. m. the wind was blowing 120 miles an hour, with heavy rain.

Arrested for Forgery.

New York, October 24.—Charles W. Ponetez, a former policy clerk in the life insurance company of this city, has been committed to jail in default of \$20,000 bail, on a charge of complicity in a \$64,000 forgery on the Union Trust company.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 24.—The sultan to-day signed and delivered to the British minister a modified scheme for reforms in

Wreck of the Baltimore Steamer Express.

All the Passengers and Crew Lost.

More About that Tilden Marriage.

Arrival of More Gold from Eu-

Not for Sammy.

New York, October 24.—A member of Governor Tilden's family authorizes a direct denial of the story that he is to wed a St. Louis girl.

St. Bours, October 24.—Miss Bazeltine denies her engagement to Mr. Tilden, and states that she never met nor corresponded with him.

states that she never met nor corresponded with him.

Mr. Oti Hall, the society editor of the Globe-Democrat, makes the following statement in justification of his formal announcement of the engagement of Miss Hazeltine and Mr. Tilden: On Monday he received a note from Miss Hazeltine asking him to call and see her on business. In obedience thereto he called at her residence on Pine street, where he had a short conference with the lady, during which Miss Hazleton authorized him to formerly announced that she was engaged to Mr. Tilden, and that the marriage ceremony would certainly take place in January or February. Upon this authorization he made the announcement printed above. He was positive and emphatic that the lady had fully authorized him to publish the statement, but as to her motive or the real truth of the matter he knew nothing. Thus the matter is as to her motive or the real truth of the mat-ter he knew nothing. Thus the matter is left in entire mystery, and the knowing ones know no more now that they did since Miss Hazeltine filed her denial. It may be stated that Miss Hazeltine is, or at least has been for some time, the acknowledged belle of St. Louis, and her father is, or was, a leather merchant who, about two months ago, failed

Christian Missionary Convention. Special to The Indianapolis News. CINCINNATI, O., October 24, 1878.

The general annual convention of the Christian church assembled yesterday at 2 o'clock p. m., the spacious chapel of the Central Christian church of this city. The exercises were opened in due form, Rev. Isaac Evrett, president, reading scriptures, and opening prayer by Rev. U. B. Watkins.

This being a meeting of the board of for-

This being a meeting of the board of for-eign missions, a committee was appointed to enroll members. Rev. O. A. Bartholomew of Covington, Ky., Rev. F. M. Green of Ohio, and Dr. Belding of Troy, N. Y., were ap-pointed to canvass the congregation, which resulted in about twenty-five new life mem-

bers.

The president appointed the usual routine of committees, and then proceeded to deliver his address of welcome to the large concourse of delegates from the various states. Bidding them welcome to the honors and hospitalities of Covington and also of the Queen City, he gave a brief of the organization and growth of the society and stated that its field of usefulness was steadily growing, and that the amount of steadily growing, and that the amount of money raised by the church for foreign mis-sions, during the last fiscal year, was much greater than the amount raised in any previ-

ous year.
Rev. Mr. Dickson, treasurer, reported the

receipts for the past year \$8,200 EVENING SESSION. Promptly at 7 o'clock several hundred peo-Promptly at 7 o clock several hundred peo-ple met to enjoy a season of social and devo-fional exercises. Fervent prayers, earnest exhortations, interspersed with songs, gave to the occasion an im-pressiveness which the many pres-ent will not soon forget. Next in the order of business was an address by Rev. R. Moffet, state evanglelest of Ohio, on the subject of "Foreign missions," which con-tained many valuable truths.

Prof. C. H. Loos, of Bethany, Va., followed with a short address full of practical things, drawn from his recent extensive travels in

BALTIMORS, October 24.—Captain Barker, of the steamer Express, which left here Tuesday, for Washington, reports that his vessel foundered in the gale at the mouth of the Potomac, and the passengers and crew are probably lost. The captain was rescued while drifting with fragments of the boat. Captain Barker, describing the wreck of the Express, says the sea was running at a the Express, says the sea was running at a great hight, every wave washing the boat from stern to stern. Shortly after five o'clock Wednesday morning there came a terrific crash and the joiner work started from the stanchions. The passengers and crew had hardly time to realize what had occurred before a wave tore the saloon deck like so much paper work, and the following wave swept it off to sea, and with it nearly all on board.

New York, October 24.—The steamship Candia arrived to-day from Havre, and brought \$450,000 in gold coin:

New York, October 24.—The steamship.

Lessing, from Hamburg, brings \$350,000 in gold coin. The Unfortunate Shareholders. The Unfortunate Shareholders,
EDINKURG, October 24.—A call for \$3,000
per share will be made on the shareholders of
the City of Glasgow bank immediately. It
has been disaovered since the report of the
examiners that foreign correspondents had
used open credits to the extent of \$85,000,
most of which will be lost.

and strong, are selling readily on arrival. Supply unequal to the demand. Butcher's cattle, meet

\$2.00@2.75.
Fair to prime shipping steers, \$334@44; fair to prime butchers' steers \$334@39 fair to prime butchers' heliers \$334@39, fair to prime butchers' cowe \$234@29, fair to prime butchers' cowe \$24@29, buils \$154@4, veal calves \$1@44, Sheep—Good to choice fat \$3.50@8.75, medium to fair fat \$2.75@3.00; fair to good lambs \$3.25@3.75.

Receipts for \$4

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINEATI, October 24.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet and unchanged; light offerings. Corn and cats quiet and unchanged. Pork nominally at \$3.

Lard quiet; summer at \$6.10. Bulk meats at 3½, 3½, 4½, 636. Bacon unchanged.

PRILADELPHIA, October 24.—Wheat, B. W., lower and inactive \$1.01 spot; October \$1.01; November \$1.01; December \$51.02. Corn beavy; Oct. 476,477%; November \$47%,647%; Rye \$46856.

CHURAGO, October 24.—Wheat unsatitled and see.

NEW YORK, October 24.—Flour is quiet. Wheat quiet; Chicago 92@33c; Milwaukee 95@95c; red winter 95c@31.02; amber do 95c@31.02; No 2 do \$1.01. Corn casy; steamer 46%c; No 3, 46%; No 2 48%c; Avo. 2 and 40%c; No 2, 48%c; No 2, 29%@31c; extra white 37c; No 1, 24%c; No 2, 29%@31c; No 3, 28@233/c; extra mixed \$2c; No 1, 50; No 2, 23@233/c; No 3, 27 @37%c. Eye steady; western, 50@34c.

Black Goods,

In Matelasses, Serges, India Crape Cloths and Biarritz,

A full line of these goods now on sale. The finest goods imported for Polonalses.

CLOAKINGS.

Beaver, Matelasse and Camel's Hair Cleaking. See our immense stock.

Close & Wasson, BEE-HIVE.

Carpetings.

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS, HEMP, WOOL DUTCH, RAG CARPETS, Oil Cloth and Oil Cloth Rugs. In ail sizes, Newest Designs and Lowest Prices.

A. L. WRIGHT & CO., 47 and 49 South Meridian St.

JUST THINK OF SILVER PLATED KNIVES \$1.25 Per Set.

Bingham, Walk & Mayhew, 12 E. WASHINGTON ST., SIGN OF THE STREET CLOCK.

THE DAILY NEWS.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1878.

The Indianapolis News has the largest circulation of any daily paper in Indiana.

It is likely that a result of the competion between the elevated railways and the street cars in New York will be a gradation of fares according to distance.

EUGENE HALE doesn't say Grant will be the republican candidate in 1880, but gives the political-machine answer: "Well, sir, there is a strong feeling for Grant all over the country. It is wonderful."

WHEN the editor of the Courier-Journal speaks of congress, as "for the most part a mob of fourth-rate nobodies, in which a few impudent upstarts, by bellowing artifice and pushing, contrive to elbow their way to the front," it must be allowed that he has experience on his side; perhaps he is giving us confessions as to his meteor-like course when he was there.

An increase of immigration in the past few months has been hailed as a sign of returning prosperity. Immigration is a double-edged affair. It may be an indication of increased misery in Europe and simply a choice of the lesser of two evils. At the present size of our population, imnot so muc blessing as it might have been when we were fewer and farther between.

A correspondent of a democratic newspaper, writing from this city before the recent election, in reference to the way in which the democrats had snubbed the nationals, and the spirit they manifested of "hogging" everything, said:

If somebody don't find that the nationals will get even at the session of the legislature, then I miss my guess. They are not cowards and I don't think they can be used by any

If the nationals are to be believed this is a correct diagnosis, and if it is we shall see a manifestation of political independence, this coming winter, that will be refreshing in these days of subserviency.

THE recent defalcation of U.S. Assistant District Attorney Hoxie and many similar cases; the Glasgow bank disgrace and similar ones here, lead the New York Herald to assert its belief that the sentiment of personal honesty is not so strong as it was in earlier times. "None of the persons," says the Herald, "whose moral turpitude led to the dishonesties alluded to were low knaves; nearly all of them were men of good birth and breeding, intellectual training and religious or moral teudencies. All were members of that class which is 'society's highest achievement, and to which alone the world can look for competent managers of business trusts." All of which is true, but the hopeful phase of it is that we have got so far along that it has become a subject of public compunction, which is a sign of quickening conscience that in time it is to be hoped will render these things as rare as we can expect until the millenium.

Neither of the Two.

There are two classes of men to whom the world pays respect and their country gratitude, who have divided the agencies of good in public service in all ages and nations. One is represented by the man of strong sense, immovable probity and resolute energy, who owes little to culture derived from the wisdom of the past; the other by the man of large and varied learning, of cultivated taste, trained intellect and high character. Each in his own fashion and under apt conditions, does his country and mankind services that are rarely forgotten, and there has probably never been a great national emergency, a great upheaval of popular feeling in which both have not appeared, the one to supplement the other, and make of the composite product a better result than either could have delivered alone. Luther had admirable completion in Melancthon, Gustavus Adolphus in Oxerstiern, Henry IV. in Sully, Washington in Hamilton and Jefferson, There has been

lack of striking instances of both forms of public service in our country. Lincoln was no scholar, but his secretary of state was a scholar as well as a statesman. Jackson was no scholar. Clay was as little indebted to the schools as any man that ever attained so great a distinction against so powerful a resistance. Morton was a man of little acquired power, and like him are many men whose native force of brain and character have made them a power in the land. On the other hand we have had men of culture, condition, trained powers of analysis and argument, who could extract from history precedents and arguments for special exigencies, extend partial deductions into broad principles, strip plausibilities from poisonous sophisms, and protect the spirit of the government from open or insidious assaults. Such were Webster, Marshall, Greelev, Seward, Sumner and many more that could be named. To these, each in his place and form of service, the country owes and pays gratitude. It cherishes respect, too, for many whose services have taken and needed no lustre of public po-Now when a great party, claiming to be

citizens of this state, urge a man for a high public office, praise him, flatter him, and fawn upon him, one naturally thinks he is a striking specimen of one or the other of the two classes of public benefactors, the man of native force or the man of culture, the man of honesty and energy or the man of honesty and refinement, a man of some estimable quality honorably used. So he asks what native quality or faculty has Voorhees, what learning, taste or culture, what conspicuous quality, that he should be thrust before all other men for one of the highest places in the land? He was weak enough to be the sycophant and apologist of slavery and afterward deny it; he was fool enough to declare hostility to the war and puerile enough to howl because he was reated as its enemy; he encouraged disloyal conspiracies and was too cowardly to join them; he opposed and denounced legal tender notes when we could have nothing else, and declares them the only money we need when we need them no longer; he voted for exempting national banks from taxation, and then denounced exemption; he voted for the biggest, meanest and most villainous land grab in the whole history of congress, and then paraded his belated virtue in abuse of land grabs; he agreed with his constituents to serve them through a term in congress for the pay then and for years subsisting, and at the very last moment, when the term was just expiring and he had been paid every cent of his wages, he voted himself \$5,000 more; he always professed the deepest commiseration for the burthens of the people, and voted to make them bear \$20,000,000 extra by releasing whisky in stock from taxation.

These will serve for specimens of native force of brain character and honesty. For culture we need not go further than half a dozen paragraphs into any speech ever made without discovering ignorance enough to make him the butt of any village school. He is fond of parading his classical and historical knowledge, his literary culture, and yet he makes Plato the author of 'Utopia," puts Milton back in the time of Bloody Mary," in the sixteenth century: beheads Hampden and Emmett; says the Romans knew nothing of grain; puffs the Marylanders for services at Bunker Hill, when Maryland had no troops at all for more than a year after; and flops about in literature generally with much splash and noise and spray of things he doesn't know. He belongs to neither class that earns or long retains the respect of men. He has neither native brains nor made brains. native taste nor acquired taste, native honesty nor any honesty. But he has infinite assurance, and as Tony Weller says, "the gift of the gab werry gallopin'," and there the inventory of his powers and attain-ments ends, so far as his public life and labors are concerned.

Relief Societies.

It is the time of the year when gentlehanded charity begins to make ready to gather the offerings of those who have, for the benefit of those who have not. Various notices appear in the city press that this relief society and that aid association -for the most part made up of women. are organizing for the winter's care of a portion of that 3,000,000 starving men who people the Hon. Gilbert De La Matyr's dreams. It is far from any good purpose to decry any efforts made for the relief of the misery and want which keep pace step by step with every civilization, but we question if the methods now almost universal do not foster that misery by the certainty they offer it of being clothed, fed and ministered unto at the cost of the asking and sometimes not that. That there is and always will be a certain per cent. of society, be the cause what it may, dependent for food and clothes is granted. Whether that per cent. is not increased or at least never diminished by the heedless giving that is the characteristic of modern charity, is a very debatable question. We offer it as a probability, without affirming it as a fact, that the great portion of organized charity of the present day is of a piece with the dishwater sentiment that makes heroes of criminals, protects murderers from justice and is generally ready to burst into tears and go to pieces at the sight of misery of any kind.

Such charity is not true. It defeats the very purpose of its being, which is to increase self-respect, clothing the inner as well as the outer man, keeping the dependant from being a beggar instead of making him one. We question if our system in this city does not nurture, year after year a mass of paupers, people who have been clothed and fed without giving a thing in return except thanks-often not them; who by this have lost the sense of shame that uprightness should feel in being dependent, and have been encourlit certainly is too much to hope for that aged in habits of improvidence and GusIV. society does not do all that is required and of it when it simply feeds and clothes no these unfortunates. In a certain sense it

is society's business to make a condition of things in which there will be no call for its charity. The hordes of tramps and vagrants going to the country in summer to spend the time like grasshoppers and coming to the cities in the winter to feed off the stores the ants have gathered, is an evil that cuts both ways. It levies blackmail on industry and increases itself in the proportion that it is successful. There is a vast army of all ages and sexes that marches back and forth over the land in this fashion, and society does nothing but stand and deliver. Our system of charity not only helps this, but it kills the true spirit of charity in doing for the people who give that which they should do for themselves. A man gives a few dollars or a few hundreds as the case may be to an organization which for tha takes all trouble and vexation off his hands He begins to think he has done his duty when he has done this. The society necessarily acts more or less like a machine. It sees distress and relieves it, taking as much care against imposture as may be, and it thinks it has done its duty. The recipient takes what is given him, and when he is out comes for more and he and probably being, a majority of all the thinks he has done his duty, and thus the whole bad system dovetails. Year after year the pauper consumes, the charitable person gives, the society dispenses; consumption creates the demand, and the supply keeps the aid societies going, and so on—as nearly a system of perpetual motion as we are ever likely to reach.

He that does not work shall not eat. should be as true as he that does not sow shall not reap. If a farmer does not plow and plant nobody commiserates him because he has no harvest, but if one adds nothing to industry he is pitied because he has nothing, and something is given him, not merely once or for a specific case but continuously and by system. It is as simple as a sum in arithmetic that every member of society who produces nothing is a charge on all society and lives off those who do produce, and it doesn't require the process of long division to find the result of that problem to be that since those who do not produce live on those who do, they should be utilized to the best advantage in adding to the common store. If one of these is sick there is the public hospital, or if helpless beyond use, the poor farm. But here we stop. Those who are not sick and who are not helpless are fed and clothed free. There should be a workhouse. If the relief societies in Indianapolis would collect money to build a work-house they would do the greatest charity to themselves, to the poor, and to society they could possibly do. Instead of spending time and money year after year, which results in a steadily increasing demand for both, they would economize both, make want scarce increase self respect, make all society richer, and give free play to true charity by making it an individual thing to inure to the benefit of him that gives as well as him that receives.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Since Tilden's denial and everybody else's denial, such quietness reigns in the cipher rowd that an amazed public is contrained to say, with Sam Weller, "What! ain't nobody to be licked for this?"

August Schell, .Tammany's candidate for payor of New. York, is sixty-two years old. and since 1852 has been engaged in politics. holding various offices under the city, state and national government. The New York Sun says of him: "He is probably the only real Indian among the sachems of the Tammany society. He was found here by the first whites who settled on the island of Manhattan, and at that early period was seeking

The street car system of Philadelphia is perhaps the most perfect in the world. The aggregate length of track within the city limits is 279 miles. During the year 1877 86,-586,370 passengers were carried, at an average cost per passenger of five and one-third cents for a single fare. The taxes paid for repairs of streets and city and state levies nount to from seven to ten per cent. of the gross earnings.

The temperance folks of Michigan, at the recent convention of Good Templars, recommended that no political action be taken by that body, since "in advocating temperance colitically we become entangled with other sues, and experience has proven the result to be detrimental to the interest of the temperance cause." Wise resolve.

Doubtless experience has taught Mr. Tilden now much his bachelorhood detracted from his success in that the woman-sympathy of the country was enlisted on the other side. He is not going to be bereft of such an influence next time. The announcement of his marriage in the near future means that he is still after the presidency. It is his first pubc move in the campaign of 1880.

Here you are: John Sherman for president in 1880, according to an Ohio paper. Hendricks, according to a paper or two in this state. Thurman is nominated by a Virginia paper. In Delaware Bayard is the oming man. Denis Kearney has already entered Ben Butler for the race. The St Louis Globe-Democrat booms for Grant. If Conkling carries New York this fall, he will be named by a score of papers in that state. We notice with pain that in this long list nobody nominates Charles Francis Adams, poor Sam Bowles is dead) nor Tilden, who, for all his ciphers is a-cold.'

Will Marble, Weed, Woolley, Coyle and Pelton be kicked down stairs now?

Detroit is experiencing a season of rigid forcement of the Sunday laws. A little time ago there were three theaters and numberless beer gardens in blast on the day, now everything is closed and quiet and order

The first New Year's call of 1879 will be on John Sherman by a prodigal who has been going up and down the land these many years with "This is a dollar" tacked to his green back. The poor fellow will be taken in and redeemed, and his life of vagabondage will be over. Thereafter he'll be as good as gold.—[Chicago Times.

Was not that same old cipher employed in replevening" the books which are supposed o contain the mysteries of Tilden's revenues during the existence of the income tax?-[Cincinnati Commercial.

It certainly is too much to hope for that

with the republicans and elect a better man than Voorhees.—[Springfield Union.

When the house of representatives has not been 'a monster with a death's head, it has been a monster without a head. It is, for the most part, a mob of fourth-rate nobodies, in which a few impudent upstarts, by bellowing, artifice and pushing, contrive to elbow their way to the front. That, in the character of a republican machine, it is indispensater of a republican machine, it is indispensable to our republican system, will not be denied; and, therefore, we would not abolish it altogether. But its sessions should be, like those of the greater number of our state legislatures, biennial, and limited to ninety days.—[Courier-Journal.

The time is not far off when a formidable only complete, and permanent discontinuance of the greenback legal-tender acts, and the total withdrawal of treasury notes from circulation as a currency. It will be a growing and winning party; but whether it will be the opposition party or the government party is non-apparent.—[Chicago Times.

THE SECOND ADVENT.

Reminiscences of the Millerite Excitement of 1843-How "The End of the World" was Seen in Indianapolis. There is, judging from frequent refer

ences in the papers, something of a revival of the feeling of 1843, in regard to the second advent of Christ, though neither so wide nor so deep. A good many intelligent men and women, the latter particularly, are confident that there are explicable in dications in the obscure or metaphorical utterances of the prophets, of the time when the "Son of Man" shall be seen coming in glory, and after many failures of plausible calculations, still insist that the elements of right calculation are all given, but defective processes have missed the right result. How near the truth this may be The News does not assume to say, and doubts much if anybody can say more positively, but there is certainly either a plausibility in the work, or a plausibility in the interpreta-tion, that has sufficed to maintain a large body of adherents in separate organizations since the great disturbance of 1843. There were in this country and Europe not less than 160,000 as long ago as 1860, when the Miller period had been passed seventeen years. In London an eminent divine, Rev. Mr. Cummings, for years made a sort of specialty or mission of preaching the second advent and exeetical discussions of the prophecies bear-ng on it, and his eloquence, ingenuity and incerity, co-operating with the natural ascination of such a theme, maintained the Miller theory in no inconsiderable prominence there when it had become merely a bond of congregational adhesion

here, but not an influence to stir general feeling, as it had been once. Thirty-six years ago, about this time, the ingenious calculating, the apt fitting of detached prophecies, the plausible interpretations of almost unintelligible utterances, the wide diffusion by press and pulpit of all that enthusiasm could make effective, the preliminary fulfillment by natural phenomena of prophecies that led the way closely ahead of the great fulfilment, began to make such a religious re-vival as had never been witnessed in the west since the great "Cane Ridge" excite-ment early in this century, beginning in Kentucky and spreading widely about wherever there was enough of Christian soil to let it take root. and early winter, though the feeling was strong and growing, yet it made for a time no considerable encroachment on

the usual arrangements and observances of churches. But as the fatal day of April came nearer, as the heralds of the millenium became more impassioned, as Advent publications multiplied and filled their columns with exercises of the beasts and horns the mages of metal and clay, the vials and trumpets, the "seventy weeks" and "the time, times and a half," and all the symbolical teachings of the prophecies and the apocalypse, with the warning terrors that were to lead the way in fires of heaven and quakings of earth, the Advent feeling grew in mastery and began to detach many earnest Christians from their old churches.

An earthquake not long after New Year's day, 1843, didn't weaken the excitement. A few weeks later the great comet spread its baleful tail all along the western on and kept it there for two months People of intelligence and education we no farther affected than they would be by any phenomenon so sublime, and they believed neither less nor more of the "second coming" for an appearance that superstition or enthusiasm could easily convert into a fulfillment of prophecy, but there were many settlers here from North Carolina, Virginia, East Tennessee and Kentucky who were hardly less impressible by natural phenomena than the negroes among whom they were raised, and these "fiery shapes" portended more to them than did those that an-nounced the birth of "Glendower" to

Along about that time a young man of singular eloquence, candor and carnest-ness, the very man for a missionary—his name was Stevens, the reporter thinks, but not confidently-came here and preached "second coming" in many of the churches to audiences usually crowded and deeply affected. Early in the spring, some two or three weeks before the "dies irae" was appointed to come off by Miller, Himes and their co-calculators, he held a series of meetings in the Lutheran church, on East Ohio street, near Meridian, Mr. Reck, pastor, in which he took up all the points in the theory of the Adventists, seriatim, examined all the explanations and solutions, recalculated all the figure-work and could make nothing short of a high probability that the end was coming at the time set by Mr. Miller. The night of the last of this series was cloudy, rainy and gloomy. The comet had gone out, but left its terrors and warnings behind, and these the preacher had so worked upon that the clos sermon was met at every sentence with audible sobs and groans and pious excla-mations, of which "Uncle Jimmy Kittleman's" were especially sonorous and lu-gubrious. The meeting was dismissed, and as the crowd poured into the mud of the native sidewalk they saw off in the west and northwest a vast dull light that covered nearly half the sky. Its lurid, unchanging flame might have come from a world in combustion, for it looked big enough. There were a good many terrified little shrieks and half hysterical alarms among the women, and some men were disamong the women, and some men were dis-posed to think it a little out of the natural course of things. But it was found out next morning that a big hemp stack on fire, on the "Crowder farm," near the Crawfordsville road ford, (bridge now) was the cause of the phenomenon, the clouds happening to be arranged in relation to each other so as to reflect the light up and down and on both sides. That was about the culmination of the second advent excitement then. The fated day saw little among the people generally, though there were frequent stories of women and men who had made "ascension robes" and watched all night with them on so as to get early admission and a choice of resi-dences in the New Jerusalem. Since then, till recently, the second advent notion has had but little visible life about here.

The Italian Deadlock

A dispatch from Rome says the ministerial deadlock will soon terminate. Lieu-

How a Paper is Made.

"Pray, how is a paper mads?"
The question is easy to ask,
But to answer it fully, my dear,
Were rather a difficult task;
And yet in a banterfing way,
As the whip-poor-will sings in the glade,
I'll venture a bit of a lay
To tell how a paper is made. An editor sits at his desk

He judges it well to parade, He writes, and he writes, and he writes, And that's how a paper is made. An editor sits at his desk,
And puzzles his brain to make out
"Telegraphic" so squabbled and mixed,
It is hard to tell what it's about.
Exchanges are lying around—
While waiting dispatches delayed,
He clips, and he clips, and he clips,
And that's how a paper is made.

An editor out in the town, In search of the things that are new—
The things that the people have done,
The things they're intending to do—
Goes peering and prying about,
For items of many a grade;
He tramps, and he tramps, and he tramps,
And that's how a paper is made.

And all that those workers prepare,
6f every conceivable stripe,
Is sent to the printer, and he
Proceedeth to stick it in type.
His li nes, all respecting his will,
In slow-moving columns parade—
He sticks, and he sticks,
And that's how a paper is made.

In short, when the type is all set, And errors cleared up more or less,
"Tis "locked in a form," as we say,
And hurried away to the press.
The pressman arranges his sheets,
His ink gives the regulsite shade,
Then he prints, and he prints, and he prints,
And that's how a paper is made.

SCRAPS.

Ex-Secretary McCullough has bought a buse in New York city, and will reside there permanently.

The Chicago Journal speaks of "Colonel Nicholas Smith, post-mortem son-in-law of Horace Greeley."

Mr. Tilden wonders why Edison will fool with anything so dangerous as electricity.—[Chicago Times.

In Michigan three classes of advertisers always insert their pictures in their news-paper advertisements—quack doctors, auctioneers and breeding stallions.

A young Georgia negro wanted to borrow his father's mule to go to a funeral, but being refused he determined to have a funeral at home, and shot the old man.

The value of goods carried over the Pennsylvania railroad during the year 1876 amounted to the sum of \$590,942,158, not including the value of goods carried

Vienna has met a sigular death, which a post mortem examination has shown to have been caused by his eating grape seeds, which lodged in his intestines. Subscriptions are invited for the relief of the family of Lieutenant Benner, the

Maurice H. McManus, an American at

gallant officer who volunteered as com-mander of the relief boat that went into the fever districts and died at his post. Military promotions may keep right on though a fellow has left the army. Many

a man who came out of the war as a sergeant soon became a "captain," in a few years more "colonel," and is now "gen-The Amoskeag cotton and linen manu-

facturing company at Manchester, N. H., is employing 659 more hands than it did a year ago, and the dividends on its capital stock have increased from less than I per cent. to over 10 per cent. One woman still remains at Judge Hilton's

otel in New York for the original price of \$7 a week. This seems to be the end of Mr. Stewart's philanthropic intentions that unhappily fell into the hands of a narrow-minded and narrow-fisted man.

Mr. Webster Gillett, of Ann Arbor, has invented a "shunt," by the use of which conversation by means of the telephone may be carried on over the same line that is being used for ordinary telegraphy, neither instrument interfering with the

Little Freddie was talking to his grandma, who was something of a skeptic. "Grandma, do you belong to the Presbyterian church?" "No." "To the Baptist?" "No." "To any church?" "No." "Well, grandma, don't you think it's about time to get in somewhere?"

Afghan morality, as expounded by one of the most popular of Afghan poets: Shouldst thou bestow but a drop of water on the thirsty, It will become an ocean between thee and the fire of hell; Shouldst thou give but a grain of corn to the hungry,
Verily, it will be hereafter thy provision in eternity.

What is described as "eminently Parisian" is usually eminently exotic, says M. Jules Clarette, and he says that the "most Parisian demi-mondaines were a Neapoli-tan brunette and an English blonde, who appeared before a very Parisian audience, principally composed of Russians, in an extremely Parisian operetta, composed by

A bard has written a poem entitled "The curse of empty hands." But an empty hand is not as bad as two pairs, when your opponent has a flush. You would bet and lose on two pairs, but an empty hand would tempt you not. (This paragraph was handed in his would. paragraph was handed in by a worldly young man, and we don't understand it. It may be a cipher dispatch, for all we know.)—[Norristown Herald.

One of the district judges whom the greenbackers have just elected in Iowa is likely to be a brilliant ornament to the bench. He is said to have begun a fourth bench. He is said to have begun a fourth of July speech a few years ago in this way: "Feller citizens, 1,875 years ago, when our forefathers landed on Plymouth rock—." Here somebody pulled his coat tail and whispered: "Bill, it was only in 1620;" but he retorted: "I know what I am talking about;" and beginning over again with fresh vigor, "Eighteen hundred and seventy-five years ago, thar or tharabouts, when our forefathers landed on Plymouth rock," he sailed on in triumph.

My recent statement that Beecher's lec by recent statement that Beecher's tecturing days are over has been confirmed by his own words. He tells his people that he has abandoned the platform and will henceforth confine himself to the pulpit. The reason, however, is judiciously omitted, but all understand that the public demand for his services has ceased. His lectures have only been profitably attended in regions so remote that it does not pay to make the effort. It may be added that Beecher has within the last five years, been prodigiously over-taxed, and is in danger of sudden prostration. He therefore may consider himself fortunate in that loss of popularity which brings such relief.—[New York letter to Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat,

Combining Against Tammany. The republicans and anti-Tammany democrats o' New York formed a combination last night against Tammany by nominating Edward Cooper for mayor, B. K. Phelps for district attorney, B. B. Cowing for city judge, Noritz Ellinger for coroner.

Failure in Stockholm. Apsberger & Co., of Stockholm, commission merchants, have failed for a large NOT HERE YET.

That Is Indian Summer-The Appears of the City and Woods Yesterday. Yesterday would have been a perfect Indian summer day, but for the failure of the characteristic blue haze to show itself. That spoiled all the warm sunshine, rich foliage, green grass and streams running romantically low, for their service as handmaid, of the queen of the season. There was no haze woodward, but over the city the smoke and stream, industrial the smoke and stream industrial the was no haze woodward, but over the city the smoke and steam of reviving industries made a thick cloud through which nothing was visible but in ghostly vagueness, through the peaks of steeples that shot above it in scattering gleams that looked like jets of steam thrown up by little volcanoes in the chaos below, but it would have puzzled the best topographical eye to tell where they belonged. There were no roofs or well remembered points below to refer them to, and fix their places by. All was sunk in the cloud as in an ocean. To get the full-effect of the scene one needed to see it from some high point a mile away, where the eye could take in the whole extent of the city at a glance. In the city the sea of city at a glance. In the city the sea of cloud and the floating steeples disappear-ed, as a comet's tail does under a powerful telescope. Like a good many other experiences in this life, close acquaintance did not increase their impressiveness. But far enough away to take it in mass the sight enough away to take it in mass the sight was a rare one. And towards the woods it was little less pleasing than a regular Indian summer aay. The foliage this fall is less rich and varied in hue than it was last, but still it was something to remember in the clear light and warmth of the sun and the unstained blue of the akr. and the unstained blue of the sky. There will hardly be the attraction in the fall dress of the woods this year that there usually is. Many trees like elms, walnuts. hackberries and ashes are shedding their leaves without showing any brighter colors than a faint yellow or a dingy brown.

Some are still green and bear their age well, though showing marks of what is to come about their extremities. Sugars, always the brightest beauty of autumn, are prematurely turning their scarlet into dusky brown, and dropping their yellow for the earths winter covering. The leaves earths winter covering. The leaves that don't fall don't retain the brilliance of the customary fall costume. The beech sometimes shows a brown that is very rich, like polshed black walnut, but it shows quite as often a sickly yellow, and in many places retains a pretty firm tint of green in among the sheltered twigs and branches. Quite as often as not all three changes may in the same tree. The oak, which some times puts on an imperial purple transcending in richness all the colors of the fall, is not doing itself much credit this time. It is slovenly, and often not half dressed. The shell-bark hickory, with its big, pawpaw-like leaves, shows a handsome yellow in places, but it seems affected with the general decline. The sycamore, the giant of foliage, as fine as it is in summer, is never in the fall more than a tattered and dirty waiter, or winter and this year it is rather worse than usual. Half its leaves are gone, and of those that stay about half are a muddy brown, and the other half green next the stem and brown about the edges. The only really fine autumn foliage the idler of The News has seen was a swamp oak as red and dense as if it had been scalped and the blood had run down all over it.

The morning blunderer has a pernicious nabit of chastising honest citizens, by dup-ing them "eminent." As that appears to be the only word in the writer's lexicon for sarcastic use, the following synonyms are freely tendered for hisuse: (1) High, lofty, elevated. (2) Distinguished, conspicuous, celebrated, prominent, illustrious, exalted, famous, renowned, remarkable of great repute. ble, of great repute.

Articles of association of the Chicago, Rensselaer & Brazil railroad company have been filed. Alfred Thompson and Robert S. Wiggins head the directory. The length of the road from Rens-selaer to Brazil will be 100 miles, in addi tion to which a branch to Terre Haute will be operated. The capital stock is fixed at \$2,000,000.

The installation of Rev. C. B. Allen, jr., as paster of the Garden Baptist church will take place next Monday evening.
Rev. W. T. Stott, D. D., president of Franklin college, will preside, and Revs. J. T.
Conner, I. N. Clark, Warren Randolph,
D. D., C. B. Allen, sr., and W. N. Wyeth, and Mr. H. Knippenberg will take part in

The governor has received official notice resignation of R. W. Miers, of Bloomington, as prosecuting attorney of the tenth judicial circuit. Mr. Miers has been elected to the legislature from Mon-roe county, and qualifies bimself for his new position by dispensing with the old.

The county commissioners have refused te pay a bill of \$53, presented by Rusell & Lee, for fishing dead bodies out of the river and Fall creek, and removing several infants from privy vaults. The commis-sioners say there is no law authorizing them to pay for such services.

Attorney general Edsall of Illinois has brought suit against the Indianapolis & St. Louis road to recover \$90,837.88 taxes do the state. The whole question involved in this suit has been before the United States supreme court within the past three

Barney Macauley yesterday concluded sn arrangement for a five weeks' engage-ment with his new piece, "A messenger from Jarvis Station," at the Broadway theater, New York. The engagement will Bishop Chatard, left the city to-day fo

Columbus, to attend the funeral of Bishop Rosecrans. Last Sunday, he assisted the deceased in the ceremonies of dedicating the new Columbus Cathedral.

Mrs. Laura Anderson, divorced a few days since from her husband, a livery sta-ble keeper at Greensburg, has been taken to the hospital for the insane. A. B. Woodruff, of Macon, Georgia,

in the city. He is supreme chancellor the Knights of Pythias, and is here the interests of that order. The orders for the payment of per dien? of the election boards, and other expenses incident to the election, are ready for de

livery by the auditor. The "boys" in the county clerk's office smoked with Judge Howe yesterday, and pleasant compliments passed between them

The report that Governor Williams had

pardoned Morris Steinberg, the railroad robber convicted two or three weeks ago, is premature. For the the first time in 20 years Gover nor Hendricks has gone fishing. He will wet his line at St. Clair flats.

W. W. Hibben will struggle with five score other candidates for the state libra-The wife of Justice Harlan is in the

Thomas M. Gibson will leave for Eu rope October 31st, on the Abyssinia. John C. Reed, a justice of the peace in Pike township, has resigned.

city visiting the family of John M. But-

A Bad Season for Swan A Bad Season for Swamps.

The suburban reporter of the News does not remember ever to have seen the swamps and low grounds about the city so thoroughly dried out as now. The biggest swamp within a day's ride is that extending from the National road southward under the Belt, St. Louis, Vanda'is and Vincennes railroads past the stock yards and down to the high bluff of the river at the Seller's farm, and at the upper end near the Vandaria. farm, and at the upper end near the dalia and St. Louis roads it is dried o completely that hunters, cattle, hogs, sheep, anything that walks, can walk easily where six mouths ago it was fathomless slop and scum-covered water. Some of this is due to the clearing out of the trees and brush that grow densely in some parts of the swamp, but a good deal is due to the heat of the summer and the steady good weather of summer and the steady good weather of the fall. It would be a pasttime now to make drains and ditches against the spring resurrection of the bog state of things.

A number of houses in the same line of business have offered assistance to Dodd, Brown & Co. of St. Louis, and there is a general kindly feeling on the part of the eastern, and in fact, of all the creditors. It is believed the firm will be able fully to resume business in a very short time, and there will be no occasion for the appointment of an assignee.

The Iowa November Election At a meeting of representative demo-crats from all over state of Iowa held at Burlington last night on the call of chair-man Campbell, it was concluded unani-mously that the first Tuesday in November is the legal election day for congressmen in that state and that the omission of the gov-ernor's proclamation does not denrive the ernor's proclamation does not deprive the people of jurisdiction.

The Nile Inundation

The damage by the inundation on the Diematte branch of the Nile is estimated at \$2,500,000. Two hundred and fifty lives have been lost. The government is accused of neglecting all precautions against such a calamity.

In accordance with the orders of Governor Nicholls the arms of the first and secand the Orleans artillery were removed to the Mechanics' institute, where they will be guarded by at least forty men until after the election.

British Cabinet on the Turkish Question. The British cabinet has been summoned to meet in council to-day. The Times says this step is undoubtedly well-advised, in view of the serious situation and new controversies in regard to Turkey.

Fever in the British Camp. A dispatch from Rawiel Pindee says the fever continues to rage among the frontier troops. One-third of the British lancer regiment at Peshawur is disabled by it.

More Glasgow Failures. Mathew, Buchanan & Co., merchants of Glasgow, have failed; liabilities £120,000. The Drumpellier coal company has also

K. K. K.

failed; assets £80,000.

Kommon Kerosene Kills.

BURN

ELAINE.

CAN NOT BE EXPLODED.

Lasts longer and burns brighter and costs but trifle more than common coal oil. For sale at BURDSAL'S

34 South Meridian St.

Boston Publications

JUST ISSUED, Modern Frenchmen. By P. G. Hamerton, \$2. Under the Lilacs.

By Louiza M. Alcott, \$1.50. Stories from an Old Dutch Town By Robert Lowell, \$1.50.

BOWEN, STEWART & CO., 18 West Washington St.

Large Peachblow Potatoes 60c per bush. Sugar-cured Hams II cents per lb.

3 lbs. Lard 25 cents. Fresh Oysters per can 17c. 3 I-2 lbs. Crackers 25c.

PFAFFLIN, THE GROCER,

94 and 96 Indiana Avenue.

Grand Display OF A SPLENDID LINE OF Fall and Winter Goods

W. F. RUPP, Merchant Tailor. No. 23 E. Washington St.

Vienna Bakery Bread, Rolls and Fine Cakes.

75 Mass. Ave.

NERVE QUIETER, Hop Bittern

New York Store.

(ESTABLISHED 1853.)

IN HOSIERY

Department

now offering full lines of LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDREN'S

HOSIERY and GLOVES.

In all the latest and most approved styles, colors and makes, at our well known low prices. Also, very complete assortment of

Underwear

IT WILL PAY to look through this Department

Prices Marked in Plain Figures.

PETTIS, IVERS & CO The Comfort Waist

For Children.

KING'S FANCY BAZAAR, 6 East Washington St.

INDIANAPOLIS Savings Bank.

66 EAST MARKET STREET, W. N. JACKSON, President.

THE PARISIAN

IS IN RENTED SPACE AT

12 and 14 W. Washington St.,

H. S. TUCKER, Agent. ESTABLISHED 1876.

D. LELEWER'S Fur Manufactory,

Wholesale and Retail, No. 10 W. Washington St., Near Meridian Street.

FURS made to order, altered and repaired. Repairing and enlarging Seal Saques a specialty. MAXIDERMIST'S Manual-A Guide to collecting, preparing, preserving and mounting animals, birds, insects, etc. illustrated; 50c. Hill's Management and Diseases of the Dog. Illustrated, 82. Of booksellers or by mail. JESSIE HANEY & CO.,119 Nassau street, New York

THE GOLDEN AGE.

Its Dawning is seen in the Horizon, and the Night of Blinded Ignorance is Fading.

Life and Health Being the Natural Conditions, Disease and Untimely Death may be Readily Averted.

The Human Stomach is the Seat of All Difficulty, and Every Disorder Traceable Therate asa Riverto Its Source.

Stop Dosing; Use Common Sense and Discarding Medicine, Con-sider the Absorbing Power of the Human System,

And the Equal Power of the Holman Liver Pad Over All Physical Troubles Arising as Above,

For it Surely and Imperceptibly Strengthens the Stomach, Regu-lates the Liver, Invigorates the System and Adds Hap-piness to the Life.

Few events have aroused more interest than the lecture Dr. Fairchild recently delivered, and of which the above is a partial summary. And while containing so much that is valuable, it is also absorbingly interesting reading. The Liver Pad, which he describes with such unusual force, has proven to be of great worth, saide from the fact that it is owned and manufactured by one of the most responsible firms in America. To all readers, therefore, and all who desire to keep pace with the march of events, we say: "Read Dr. Fairchild's lecture." Its nerusal will repary you. march of events, we say: "Read Dr lecture." Its perusal will repay you.

Trustworthy Testimonials Verifying the Trustworthy Testimonials Verliying the Above Statement.

Mr. B. Schermerhorn, a gentleman well known in Chicago busness circles by his connection in an official capacity with the United States Express Company, said: "I long have known and advocated the use of Holman's Liver Pad. When any of our men reported to me with the chilis and Fever I would invariably urge them to purchase a Stomach and Liver Pad, in every case guaranteeing to pay double the cost price should it fall to produce the desired results. My reason for so strongly recommending its use is that it has proven its efficacy by permanently during every case of fever and ague, torpid liver, biliousness and constipation that came within the observation of either myself or friends. I, myself, have one of the Pads, and cheerfully recommend its use to suffering humanity in general.

friends. I, myself, have one of the Pads, and cheerfully recommend its use to suffering humanity in general.

Mr. J. S. Wilson, Superintendent of the Western Union Tolegraph Company, stid: "I were one of Holman's Liver and Stomach Pads, and take pleasure in recommending its use to all who are troubled with billousness, dyspepais, or any other compaints arising from a disordered stolmach or liver." Price, of regular Pad, \$2; special, one-third larger, \$3; XXX Pad or Spleen Belt, \$5. The Spleen Belt is intended to cover stomach, liver and spleen, and is a sovereign remedy for all chronic troubles in any wise connected with these organs. Absorptive Medicinal Body Plasters, 50c each; foot, 50c per pair. Absorption Salt (bath), I package, 25c, 6 packages \$1.25. Wholessle and retail depot, with separate parlors for fadies, under care of lady attendant, room 34 Fletcher and Sharpe's Hock, corner Washington and Pennsylvenia sts.

Consultation free. Take elevator.

BATES & HANLEY. INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA,

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup should be kept in very family. A slight cough, if unchecked, s often the forerunner of consumption, and timely dose of this wonderful medicine has rescued many from an untimely grave.

LECTURE

DR. D. W. FAIRCHILD Of New York, on

"Nature's Laws; or, the Prevention of Disease and Its Cure by Absorption."

chliged so far as possible, to confine myself to my manuscript.

You have not been invited here for the purpose of being treated to an intellectual repast. Neither is it my object to utter an unkind word where it is not deserved, or to traduce character, or to wander into any extrawagant statements not susceptible of proof. If I know my own heart I am here to tell you, in as plain and simple a manner as I am c. pable, a series of facts full of ... wonder and asstonishment, and to endeavor to make you better acquainted with yourself, and also to teach you he direct cause of nearly all the diseases man is heir to, and how simple and inexpensive a mode there is for you not only to prevent, but to cure the same. The question will be treated seriously, and fairly as it deserves. And right here I will take the occasion to say no man has a higher regard or more thorough veneration for

inity as it deserves. And right nere! will take the occasion to say no man has a higher regard or more thorough veneration for

THE CONSCIENTIOUS FAMILY PHYSICIAN

than I. Such a man is entirely void of selfishness and prejudice. He is a constant student. He keeps pace with every fresh thought advanced; puts into practice most willingly as an auxiliary anything that proves itself better than he has yet known. At least he never condemns short of a thorough investigation. Such men are sometimes found. They deserve the confidence, love and respect of all who know them. Such a man will tell you that the best of them are groping about in the dark; that it is one continuous round of experiment. The principle of antidotee has proved unsatisfactory—yea, a failure. A. H. Stevens, M. D., says: "The older physicians grow the more skeptical they become in the virtue of their own medicines." Professor Willard Parker says: "Of all sciences medicine is most uncertain." Professor E. H. Davis:

"THE VITAL EFFECTS OF MEDICINI
are little understood" J. Manson Good, M. D.: "The science of medicine is a bind experiment." Frofessor Evans, M. D.": "The medical practice of the present day is neither philosophy nor common sense." Professor Gregory: "Gentleman, ninety-unien medical facts are medical lies." Dr. McClintook: "Mercury has made more cripples than all the wars combined." And he should have added, that the present abuse of soda of potassi in its present various forms is destroying myriade of stomachs beyond redemption. Sir Astley Cooper says: "The science of medicine is founded on conjecture and improved by murder." Ofliver Wendell Holmes said before a medical class in the year 1861: "The disgrace of medicine has been that colossal system of self-deception, in obedience to which mines have been empided of the cankering minerals, the vegetable kingdom robbed of its growth, the entrails of animals taxed for their wenom, and all the concivable abominations thus obtained, thrust down the throats of human beings suffering from some

the threats of human beings suffering from some fault of organization, nurishment or vital stimulation."

Thus I might enlarge to the extent of volumes in quoting the long list of physicians' strictures on themselves, in which they tell you that medical science thus far is not only not beneficial, but absolutely injurious and killing in its effects. Notwithstanding all this, custom and education ever hold a wonderful power over ur, and it matters not how unreasonable and absurd any teachings and customs or habits may seem to us, and how plainly it may have been proved to us that they are injurious and fallacious. Yet it would seem that nothing short of long years of bitter experience, or some sudden mighty power, will ever change the course of most of us from impressions made through early education and example. Yes, we are slaves to habit, cuistom and fashion. There-is usually a wonderful lack of individuality. For example: we are used to our doctor; we see him daily; we rely upon him; take his medicines, poisons and otherwise; pay his bills; gradually worse; do no thinking or acting for ourselves; finally die, and the friends charge it to a dispensation of providence. Less than thirty-five years ago millions up to that period had gone down to their graves begging for one swallow of cold water. Mothers, sisters, brothers and fond lover had, each in their turn, withheld from the dear one this precious and most natural antidote. This, too, when it was apparent that life could hold on but a few short hours at most. Doctors said in those days:

too, when it was apparent that life could hold on but a few short hours at most. Doctors said in those days:

Give them calomel and a spoonful of warm water instead. Those loving friends were made the willing instruments through early education, to obey literally the doctor's command. Not only was the fever patient denied water, but was drugged, physicked, bled and starved, until all reactive power was lost, and he gave up the ghoat to the treatment instead of the disease.

I doubt not there are numbers here to-night who know this statement to be true. But to-day the patient gets ice-water in superabundance. And why this radical change of antidotes? If fire was once the antidote of fire, why should water now be the antidote of fever fire? Simply for the reason that nature always revolts against any system that lacks a supply of nature's natureil wants, or that is cruel to itsell. In every neighborhood, more or less, there were found persons of strong will-power that decided they would not die until they had satisfied that intense thirst, and allayed the fire that was burning them up. Many interesting experiences have been told of what these creatures, in torment passed through to get water. My own uncle, for one, lay, as was supposed, at the point of death. A trusty old colored man, his watchman, was called to his bed about midnight. Speaking just above a whisper, he said: "Abe, I am going to ask of you one last request. Will you grant it?" 'Yes, massa, anything you ask I'sa do." for one, lay, as was supposed, at the point of death. A trusty old colored man, his watchman, was called to his bed about midnight. Speaking just above a whisper, he said: "Abe, I am going to ask of you one last request. Will you grant it?" 'Yes, massa, anything you ask I'sa do." "Take the old wooden jug, go to the spring, back of the barn, fill it with cold water and bring it to me quick." "Oh, massa, massa, anything else you ask I'se do; you know what missus and dector said: 'No water, no water.'" "Abe, you go; if you don't and I live, I'll shoot you dead." After deliberating for a moment, he says: 'Massa, I go." It was brought to him. He drank his fill. By morning every drop was gone. The fever broke. He fell into a quiet, peaceful sleep, and was soon restored to health. And not until then was any one told what had, cured him. Such examples as these finally changed the present system of treating fevers. In this specific disease common sense is at last master of the situation. But how about the entire catalogue of aearly every other disease known!—such as billous disorders, liver complaints, dyspepsia, Iemale weakness, pains in the side, stomach, back, shoulders and muscles, periodical and life-long sick headaches, constipation, billous distracea, billous coite, neuralgia, rheumatism, kidney difficulties, paralysis, irregular action of the heart, nervousness, liver coughs—often taken for consumption—periodical drunkenness and more especially the dreaded scourge, malariasand more especially the dreaded scourge, malariasuch as intermittent, remittent, billous, typhoid and scarlet fevers, fever and ague, gaue cake, malarial fever, and the yearly visitation of yellow fever in the south, a still more virulent form of malaria.

The above embraces a long list, and the unreflecting mind would naturally be slow in accepting all these as proceeding from a great cause—the stomach and liver.

Weask the question: Do you remember of ever suffering with any of the above-named symptoms while you had a sound stomach and liver

foxglove as a specific in consumption, while Dr. Pan found foxglove more injurious in the practice than beneficial. In the face of such contradictory statements, is it not time to think and act for yourself? And this, my hearers, brings us to the vital question: What is it that causes most of the suffering and disease found at this time in the human system? And why is it that most of the medicines given for a cure give anything but satisfaction to the patient? As before stated, most physicians treat every ill or pain specifically, while they are only each a part of the great whole, proceeding from or growing out of a fundamental cause. First, the stomach; second, the liver.

REGULATE THESE TWO ORGANS.
especially the first, so they perform their functions perfectly, and you will remove at least nineteen-twenteeths of all the ills that man is heir to in this or any other climate. Prove this, you may say. twentieths of all the ills that man is heir to in this or any other climate. Prove this, you may say. The whole thing is in a nut shell. No mystery about it. The first stomach receives the food, with no other preparation than what mastication has afforded, and if the stomach is healthy, gastric juice, which is both a solvent and an autisoptic, appears in abundant quautities, mixing with the food, and excites the muscular motion of the stomach, propelling the food from left to right and back again from right to left, until it is thoroughly saturated with and dissolved by the joice. Or else, in the absence of gastric juice, it must ferment, decompose and rot before it can even pass into the second stamach, called the duodenum. This mass then comes in contact with juices from small glands, and then with the juices of the pancreas, also with the bile of the liver. With the aid of these several and ever-important properties digessmall glands, and then with the juices of the pancreas, also with the bile of the liver. With the aid of these several and over-important properties digetion continues and separation takes place. The starch is reduced to a sweetish mass and the fat to a soapy emulsion, and the bile on the entire mass prevents fermentation and the formation of gas and assists in the separation of these properties into three parts, the fatty portion, the albuminous and sugary, and the indigestible material. From this condition comes the entire making up of the body of life. The finice pass into the system by way of ducts, constituting bones, cartilages, ligaments, cysts, muscles, ages or bags, tubes, glands, nerves, adipose or fatty matter, membranes, etc. This is accomplished by little villous points which project from the mucous membrane that takes up the aliment to be by them conveyed to the thoracic, which ascends along the spine. It is then emptied into the great horizontal vein on the left side of the neck. It is here the sugary and albuminous parts are surrendered to the veins, to be by them carried to the liver. The liver, kidneys, lungs and skin are all constantly employed in taking from and carrying off the poisonous, dead, effete matter of the human system.

off the poisonous, dead, effete matter of the human system.

THE HEART SENDS THE BLOOD out through the arteries into the extremes of the system and to the surface, where the blood vessels terminate in the smallest possible tubes. In this circle it leaves its vitalizing influences and returns through the veins to the heart for redistribution. This returning venous blood is dark and poisonous; and needs to be cleansed, purified and revivified. The liver should receive a large portion of this poison, and from it secrete bile, which is nature's cathartic and an antiseptic and solvent. The kidneys should separate the surplus water, thus preserving a uniform temperature and removing those poisons having nitrogen in them. The lungs should take from the blood carbon and impart oxygen, through contact with the atmosphere. The remainder of thess poisons should pass off through the pores of the skin and the natural outlets of the body.

The spleen is like a sponge, and is susceptible of great expansion and contraction, without injury; it is, indeed, like the air chamber of a fire engine, which serves as a cushion for the water to pressure brought against it, and securing a steady, unremitting flow or stream. The blood passes through the spleen. The heart is a double-acting force-pump, forcing the blood out through the arteries into the veins. When the blood is netural and the mind free from excitement, and the body from disease, this machinery moves smoothly and beautifully, with regular and uniform pulsations, and without undue pressure upon any of the vessels or ergans of circulation. But let the mind be suddenly brought under exciting or depressing influences, such as anger, grief, joy or fear, and how quickly the heart responds, either by almost ceasing to best, or by jumping, as it were, into increased vitality and strong vigorous throbs, with the blood seeming almost ready to break through some of its restraining barriers, under the great pressure. Right here comes the office of the spleen. It expands easily and readily under this pressure (like the air-chamber in the force-pump), till the crisis is passed without harm, when it gradually comes back to its natural condition as the exciting causes give way.

In fever the same result follows, the fover being the exciting cause, when mularial, the blood is thick with poison, and the heart finds great difficulty in performing its work, especially in the extremities, like an engine forcing water through a small pipe or nozzle instead of through open hose. The small vessels are easily elagged; and offer a resistence to the blood circulation, and thus bring into use and make necessary the office of the spleen. It yields and expands under this pressure, which being constant or very long continued, gives it no opportunity to contract at all, and it becomes congested, and loses its contracting power; hence aguity seems that if the gastric juice in the first stomach's lacking in quantity, then ferme

out dealy a powerful opane, or what is more convenient, a glass of whisky, which will, for the time being, appease those areadill sufferings; but once taken, and the system momentarily braced, he repeats the dose over and over for the same reason, until the stomach is finally unloaded of all its contents, including not only the whisky, but base fermented and decomposed food and dead nucous matter it had previously accumulated.

This and this only was the cause of all the mischief that produced the above described symptoms; and not until this unloading is completed, and the domant atomach and toppid liver begin their work of secretions can he be free of this, his periodical, mental and physical disease. Here again the stomach and liver play a most important part in life. A healthy stomach only will save the periodical drunkard. It is high time this question was better understood. Further on I will tell you a sure preventive. My friends and suffering humanity, this is a vital point for you to understand, and remember that the cause of

but little change of advancement in the old practice has been shown during the last 200 years in the treatment of all these diseases, which are with the rarrest exception, the outgrowth of a diseased stomach and a torpid liver, the latter being a consequence of the first. Fet they are all treated coeding from other causes than those I have just samed. These are generally treated with some of the following so called medicines: First, mercury or caismed—a deadly and insidious polson, which ken into the system it never ceases to rack and poison the sufferer until death steps in to relieve him. Arsenie, a deadly mineral poison, but often used. Strythine—one-stath of a grain will kill a believe and ague and billiousness. It is done daily, however. Bismuth—this corrolive metal disease. It deposits itself in the bone as lead does and entails permanent symptoms of poisoning. Quinine—this drug is much relied upon by the profession. But we deny that the accurative powerity. It kelps to resist the shock of disease for the sime being. It helps the patient over a bad spot. It will not eradicate poison.

The curse of quinine is, as you all know, that its continued use establishes an abnormal condition of this, principle, and the profession is a statistical to the principle of the profession. But we deny that the accurative powerity. It kelps to resist the shock of disease for the time being. It helps the patient over a bad spot. It will not create the poison.

The curse of quinine is, as you all know, that its continued use establishes an abnormal condition of this, crime of quinine is, as you all know, that its continued use establishes an abnormal condition of this, crime in the profession where the profession, we will often find an increased quantity needed for each succeeding day? As a consequence of the profession, we will often find ene claiming that the very remedies used to the profession when the profession we have been prevented to the profession when the profession we will often find ene claiming that the very rem

seechingly and piteously for help when there was no help under that system. I refer to two of my shildren—a daughter and a son. The daughter had been a constant invalid for over four years, with billious and malarial poison in the system, which had settled into some five diseases, as we thought, and were the consequences growing out of a long and continuous auffering and sickness. My son had the old-fashinoned vonditing fever and ague, with the worst case of onlargement of the splem i ever saw. All the well-known remedies had been applied for each of them, especially in my daughter's case. Instead of a cure ske was rapidly dritting away, until all hope had disappeared of her ever being a well woman again, when through the kindness of Dr. Fairchild, my brother, living in New Haven, and an uncle, who had each of them seen some remarkable cures effected in their section, she came into possession of the Homan Feyers AND AGUE AND LIVER PAD, something she or I had never seen or heard of before. So soon as I had found out its claims. I threw it down, declared it the greatest humburg of the age, and said that I would not honor it enough to put it en. Something over a week from that time she said: "Father, I have been using the pad, and there is no denying the fatt, the pad is efficacious. All these ugly symptoms I have carried for the last four years have left me." I said: "Nonsense! Wait a little. Those are conditions most likely which would have occurred any hour." My good wife, who seemed possessed with better faith and fairness than I, then insisted that I should get a pad for Charlie. After wearing it about one week I thought he was having a worse time than ever. He however had put it on, believing most thoroughly is would cure him. But faith didn's help him or cure the chills. At last my wife eard, "Charlie, where are you wearing it?" He said: "Here," pointing to his side. She then adjusted it so that the top of the pad touched the bottom of the bréast-bone, and overed the pit of the stomach, and that was the las

from the doctors, and prejudice, the ridicule and indifference from my fellow-man generally-yet I decided to return to the city of Cincinnati, where I had lived seventeen years of my life, and there needs to return to the city of Cincinnati, where I had lived seventeen years of my life, and there needs in the proper had been the popel of the new house of the name of the Holman Fever and Ague and Liver Pad. If there is any one here who has ever experienced all that it means to make a discovery that, if adopted, would redound to the benefit of man, or has experienced the hope, joy, disappointments, discouragements, contempt, sorrow and labor that fall to the lot of those who attempt to promulgate it, then he is prepared to count the cost of the Holman Liver Pad to date. Those who have not could with profit read the lives of Galileo, Jenner, Harvey, Fulton and many others who have tried it. Like all new beginners, my commencement was a hard struggle. The first three cases were sunong the worst chronic, played out ones I ever had. These were the desperate ones. They had exhausted the whole list of medical science and humbags—and the poor pad had to come in and be put up for the doctors to shoot at. The first was a ease of thirty-four years' standing, notoriously well known. Because the pad did not cure inside of three weeks the doctors were heralding it all over town. But when it did cure no one ever heard from them a word of credit or praise given the pad. Also George Krenning. In his case, as in all others, there was plenty of ridicule. In this case I said to him, "No cure, no pay." In five days he gave me his testimonials and is snow at Fort Recovery, thio, selling pads for a living. So with John C. Presten—a case of liver and stomach disease, path in side and liver, constipation, diarrhos, headsche; inside of ten days he was well, after being ill for over eighteen years. Dr. Bissell, of Cincinnati, who had suffered a thousand deaths with neuralgia in the stomach for over eight years, was permanently cured insid More than a quarter of a million earnest, intelligent living wincesses bear testimony to the truth of these statements. The experiences that have come under my own observation of the wonderful cures, which I hear continually from the lips of grateful patients, have made it for me a work that transcends every other consideration. Money oculd not buy me to aid in suppressing it. Think for one moment what the Holman Pad will do for the spleen.

the spleen.

PHYSICIANS ONE AND ALL
will tell you that it is next to impossible to cure a
chronic case of enlargement of the spleen—usually
called ague cake. By the application of the pad,
the power to correct the disturbance of 'this organ
will be understood and appreciated, when I say to
you that it will begin to remove the enlargement,
or ague cake almost as soon as applied. An ague
cake under the pad is like the tee cake before the
sun's rays. I have had repeated cases of this
truble, or disease, of from a few months to twenty-three years' standing. Thus far I have never
known a failure to cure within from two to four
weeks. This may seem hard for you to believe.
Ocular demonstrations will bear me out in these
statements.

Permit me to call your attention to its antidota Fermit me to call your attention to its antidota and preventive power. As a preventive and cure, the pad is worth many times its weight in gold; it is impossible to compute, the value of a discovery which, without medicine, may be relied on to prevent the most dargerous maladies. The HOLMAN PAD will prevent Yellow, Chagres, Typhoid, Remittent, Bilious, Congestive, and all kinds of Fever. This has been tested and proven in so many cases, that we state it postively, and without qualification. It will prevent summer complaints by keeping the bowels regular, it will prevent dysepsia by absorbing all poisons and arousing nervous action in the stomach and liver. It will prevent and cure heart disease (other than organic). It is seldem we meet with other than functional sympathetic heart disease, which proceeds from stomach derangement.

cure heart disease (other than organic). It is solden we meet with other than functional sympathetic heart disease, which proceeds from stomach derangement.

IT HAS BEEN DEMONSTRATED beyond the possibility of a doubt that it will prevent chronic internal rheumatism and neuralgia. The same may be said of sick headaches, also spinal diseases and nervous prostration. These are directly traceable to a great nerve center that pervades the digestive organs over the pit of the stomach. This is the battery that communicates quicker than thought to every part of the system any disturbance of the stomach. Disease there means nerve prestration, inaction, inflammation, obstructions. Hence, pain and suffering indescribable. These feelings are, of course, intensified in proportion to mental strain or undue excitement. Also in proportion to the amount of poisonous substances which are absorbed into the blood that poison the brain, nerves, muscles, tissues and organs, and cause nervousness, dizziness, general orbifity, gout, neuralgia, rheumatism, paralysis and death. The Fad, and our Plasters and Medicated Foot-Baths, will do more for you in curing these than all the world's treatment combined. In the name of humanity, try them. But you are ready to say—you are asking too much for it to say it will cure and prevent all these. Not so. It is be true these diseases all come, as I claim, from the same cause, and I will give ample proof that they do, then, if the Pad cures or prevents in one, it must of necessity in the whole. And this it does. Oh! would that the doctors, for humanity's sake, who hold in the'r hands the lives of so many millions, understood better the fundamental cause, and acted upon it. Instead of treating all specifically. Not to treat disease by first finding the cause remaineds me of once drinking from a small brook a cup of water that tasted putrid. I sought the cause by first rinsing out my cup. The taste was still the same. I followed the succam some distance and found a putrid hog lying in it. I need not

for a few minutes only over the pit of the stomach it will produce deathly sickness. No person would be safe in trying the experiment for thirty minutes over, for the poison of the tobacco will have entered the circulation by absorption. Poulties or bills ters are used to draw or absorb diseases to the surface.

Every person knows the danger of rubbing or placing certain poisons on the surface of the body, That in a few moments the entire system could be polioned unto death. A bilster and a poison can both be applied on the same apot, and at the same time, neither being an impediment to 'the other, showing beyond a question that the body receives that throws off at the same time.

This method of curing disease, rather than drugging the stomach, is so well understood in England that a committee appointed by the Royal Medical Society to investigate the subject reported as follows: "The activity of nearly every substanges that can be used is three, if no four times greater if given by the skin than if swallowed." Let us understand the reason of this. In the skin and under the skin and penetrating through all the thouses, and of all the organs of the body, in many place forming a complete net work, are fine ducts and small glands called limphatics. These are the chief absorbents of the body, although absorbtion takes place by the bleed vessel also. It is because of the lymphatics extending from the skin to every organ and every part that a raw, plercing wind or damp atmosphere pierces through us. And this is also why the touch of deleterious matter makes us sick, and contact with polson may come to us. Before concluding my lecture, I again return to the causes of other diseases not yet mentioned, such as catarrh, bronchitis, throat, lung difficulties, etc. The formation of gas and active in the spring of the cause of the diseases of yet mentioned, such as catarrh, bronchitis, throat, lung difficulties, etc. The formation of gas mid active in the surface was a such as catarrh, etc., originate in and are sustained by

ents are spared me, never to cease my labors in bekalf of this blessed boon until every man, woman
and child has heard of the Holman Liver Pad. To
those of you who are old enough, and free to act
lor yourselves, if, after all that has been said, you
choose to treat the subject indifferently, preferring
to suffer rather than yield your prejudice, then let
me appeal to you, in the name of humanity, to
save your children; for I have drunk to the very
dregs all that it means to see a household blighted
with sickness, and have on the other hand seen the
joy, peace and happiness that good health brings us.
Facts are stubborn things, meet them as we may.
A word to mothers, and I am done. I quote the
larguage of Mrs. Dr. Carter, of Philadelphia, who
is a mother and physiciah: "It is now not uncommon to put apparently well children in the care of
a physician, that their systems may be kept in
such a state that they may be in no danger of contracting the scourge of the nursery—scarlet fever.
But to do this by medicine is itself reprehensible.
The Pad will prevent this disease, being at the
same time a source of, good and no injury. And
these are are not mere idde words, or, what would
yet be yet worse, false utterances; they have been
proved repeatedly by actual experiment. The Pad
has been placed upon one member of a family in
which all were equally liable to
infection, except for its protection,
and this the waring the Pad
would be the only one not stricken down by the
conlagion. The Holman Pad should commend
itself to every mother in the land. And that
other diseases that adds yearly to the little graves
in the country—cholera infantum—for the curing
of which our rhysicians have got on no further
than the baneful drug called opium, which lays
the little innocent head to a fevered sleep, an
leads only in thousands of cases to a premature
death. You can not safely give the baby strong
medicine of any kind, and carel-ssness or ignorance in this particular, is little short of criminal,
for the result, though unint

for one million dollars would I be guilty of raisleading you, I tell you, and if these were the last
words I should ever utter they would still be the
same, that for children of any age this is the one
treatment that should and will supersode
every other. For the sake, then, of the little ones
confided to your care, which must needs be uncessingly watchful, give this matter your immediate,
candid and most serious attention." "In conclusion my words to you are, learn to be your own
dector, proceine gunder the diploma of the FACULTY
OF COMMON SENSE."

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tors and Factories supplied at special rates.

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"Yours, respectively,"

vastly superior to the last,
"Yours, respectfully, LAWRENCE SMITH,
"Analytical Chemist, Louisville, Ky.
"Analytical Chemist, Louisville, Ky.
"Analytical Chemist, Louisville, Ky.

"Analytical Chemist, Louisville, Ky.

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asual fire signals all necessary fire streams. The
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Finest Cotton Disper worth 20c for 121/c.

Wamsutta Muslin, in remnants, 9c.

Union Table Damask only 39c. All Linen Crashes 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12c.

Fine Damask Towels worth 50c for 25c. Good Damask Towels 10, 12 and 15c.

Lonsdale Cambrics, best quality, 121/c. Turkey Reds, best quality, 50 to 66c.

All Wool Flannels, in White, Scarlet, Gray, Blue

10,000 yards Canton Flannels at 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11c

Bed Comforts \$1, \$1.25 and \$1,50. Bed Blankets \$1.90 to \$3.50 per pair

and Browns, only 25c.
Prints 4c, good Prints 5c, best 6c.

Just received another large lot of Boys' unlaundried Shirts at 50, 75 and \$1.

Calico Shirts 25 and 30c. Splendid bargains in all kinds of Shawls. White, Checked Shawls \$2.50.

Hand-made Knit Hoods in all colors, handson

Extra bargains in Hair Switches.

Pearl and Shell Necklaces and Bracelets 75c per

Everybody is invited to inspect our stock of Linears and White Goods, as it embraces many bargains.

per yard.

121, 14, 15 and 18c.

Broche Shawls \$4.50.

Shenille Shawls \$4.50.

goods, 50, 60 and 75c.

set, worth \$2.50.

All Wool Plaid Shawls \$2.50.

Beaver Cloaks \$3.50 to \$16.

OVERCOATS

OVERCOATS,

OVERCOATS,

ON THE COUNTERS

Large Lot of

To Be Sold Cheap.

Brocade Silk Handkerchiefs, large size, 69c each. Twilled Silk Handkerchiefs, large size, 48c each.

Beautiful Combination Colors in

LADIES' LINEN CUFFS. Special lot 200 dozen 2100 Linen, three-ply, at 25c per pair.

Novelties in Linen Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Ties and Bows, Ruchings, etc. Don't fail to examine our new stock of Embroideries.

LADIES,

New is the time to procure your New Hats, but before doing so consult Woodbridge & Pierson as to style. They will give the Newest Goods at Lowest Prices. 8 East Washington street.

THE LEADING CLEAR "Between the Acts."

CHAS. F. MEYER,

A photograph with each package of a noted actress

NEWEST LINE, Lowest Prices, Finest Goods.

Chinaware, Majolica, Tea Sets, Vases, Toilet Sets, at the NOVELTY DOLAAR STORE, 44 and 46 East Washington street.

New Books.

FOR SALE BY MERRILL, HUBBARD & CO., No. 5 EAST WASHINGTON ST.

CITY NEWS.

Thermometer.

The locomotive brotherhood of engineers adjourned last evening to meet at Kansas City next October.

The committee on decorations for the re-union of the army of the Tennessee will meet at the Metropolitan theater to-morrow at 10

Mrs. P. F. Workman, whose abuse by her husband was mentioned in The News yester-day, to-day filed her complaint for a divorce from P. N. Workman.

Ben Franklin, of the recorder's office, has gone to Anderson to attend the funeral of his father, Elder Franklin, a noted resident of that part of the state.

Sergeant Wappenhans, of the signal service is rapidly recovering from his illness, a fever of the malarial type, and expects to be at the weather factory in a few days.

Judge Holman this morning issued a decree of divorce to Rosa Ullman from Berthold, on the grounds of cruel treatment and failure to provide. The judge ruled on nineteen motions, during the morning session, besides.

It is urged that on the occasion of the re-union of the army of the Pennessee, the citizens decorate their residences and places of business. Let the city put on its holiday attire to welcome the visitors who will be here at that time. George Bain, the "detective" broker, is

having a preliminary examination in the mayor's court on the charge of robbing John B. Boyle at Lou Adams's, on West Washington street, of \$20, by pretending to sell him a commission in the secret service.

Last night officer Shutt arrrested John Deman, who is suspected of crookedness, in a millinery store on South Alabama street, where he was raising a disturbance by demanding to be served with beer. He went to jail in default of payment of a fine for drunk-

The concrete work of the state house is getting along rapidly. The foundation of the dome has not yet been commenced. It will consist of a solid mass of concrete ninety-seven feet in diameter and five feet in depth. The stone used in the concrete is chiefly from Owen county. wen county.

Farman & Pierce have presented a petition with 35 signers to Governor Williams, asking permission to examing Kanmacher & Denig's bond. The governor was of opinion that it was a private matter concerning only the commissioners. He will decide on the request to morrow.

The following probate business was transacted to day: William M. Dunn was appointed guardian of Anny N. Dunn, bond \$1,000; May M. Dawson,guardian of Matthias Dawson's heirs, bond \$8,000; Stephen D. Jones, guardian of the Spratt heirs, bond \$1,400; William G. Rubush, administrator of the estate of Matthias A. Shaffer, deceived, bond \$1,600

Some time ago P. Schaub & Co., the famous Hamilton brewers, brought suit in the superior court for an injunction against John F. Will, their agent in this city, to restrain him from collections are more results. from collecting any moneys due them. He filed his cross complaint for damages by breach of contract, and the plaintiffs withdrew their original complaint. The case is now on trial before Judge, Howe on the cross complaint.

This morning Judge Helfer presented his commission and took the bench of the criminal court. Col. J. W. Gray was appointed bailtif, and sworn in, and J. B. Elam presented his petition of prosecuting attorney. C. D. Whitehead was then appointed jedge pro tem to try the case of Barney Kelley. No objection to these proceedings was made by the late presiding officer of the court and defeated candidate for another term.

TO PRIVATE LIFE,

Retirement of A. H. Brown as County Clerk-Gratifying Testimonials fro Bar and Employes of His Office New Force Under Clerk Bansdell.

Mr. Austin H. Brown leaves the clerk's office to-night, and to-morrow Dan Ransdell takes chasge. The changes among the deputies will be quite general, the following being the new clerk's slate as far as determined

Cashier—D. W. Grubbs.
Chief deputy and fee-taxer—Gus O'Bryan.
Probate clerk—W. C. Smock.
Chief of the judgment docket room—Si Harvey.
Clerk of the oriminal court—W. S. R. Tarking-

ton.

Clerks of the superior court—R. M. Smock, John R. Clinton and Capt. Field. For the present John T. Moore will remain in room 4.

John T. Moore will remain in room 4.

The present corps of copyists will go out with the retiring clerk, with the exception of Mrs. E. C. Hibben and Joseph F. Brown. J. C. Bellman and Marshall Moore, in the probate department and the entry clerk will be retained for the present also. The following are the deputies who go out: Thomas Madden, cashier; John N. Russell, office deputy; W. C. Tarkington, iudgment docket clerk; D. N. Davidson, clerk of the criminal court; J. B. Caldwell and John Schley, clerks of the superior court; W. D. Kerr, probate clerk.

Mr. Brown retires with the record of a good clerk, a faithful officer and a generous employer. The esteem in which he is held by the attorneys and judges, and his employes as

ployer. The esteem in which he is held by the attorneys and judges, and his employes as well, is thown by the following testimonials, elegantly lithographed on parchment, pre-sented to him this afternoon. That Mr. Ransdell will acceptably fulfill the duties of the office according to the high standard left by his predecessor, his friends have no doubt. The first of the testimonials is from the bar, as follows:

as follows:

To Austin H. Brown, Esq.:

Dear Siz—Your official term as clerk of our county courts has about expired. Before it closes the undersigned attorneys, who have during the past four years transacted business and beeen brought in connection with your office, desire to express their high appreciation of your capability and fidelity in the discharge of the duties of a difficult public trust. Able as your administration has been, its ability has been no less marked than the courtesy and impartiality with which you have treated members of the bar and the general public. Accepting the office with the determination of administering its affairs in the interests of the people, you have permitted no personal or political considerations to block your path, and can now take just pride in your success. We congratulate you on the fligh reputation you have earned as an honest and efficient officer, and extend to you our best whishes for your future welfare and success.

Innianapolis, October 24, 1878.

and success.

Indianapolis, October 24, 1878.
Byron K. Elliott, Myron B. Williams, Danjel Wait Howe, John A. Holman, judges superior court; James E. Heller, judge eriminal court; Edwin Taylor, Hesk Daily Fabius M. Finch, John T. Dye, George T. Morton, Livingston Howland, Conrad Baker, Oscar B. Hord, Samuel H. Buskirk, John M. Butler, W. H. H. Miller, Benj, Harrison, Cyrus C. Hines, Robert N. Lamb, H. W. Harrington, H. C. Newcomb, D. V. Burns, John S. Duncan, Moses G. McLain, Napoleon B. Taylor.

The other is from the awaless of the office.

The other is from the employes of the office, ill of whose signatures are attached.

all of whose signatures are attached.

To Austin H. Brown, Esq.:

Dear sir—The undersigned, who have been employed by you in your administration as clerk of Marion county, desire, in view of the expiration of your term of office, to express their esteem for you as a friend and their admiration for you as a capable and faithful officer. During all the trials incident to the discharge of complicated duties you have maintained the deportment of a true gentleman, and no discourtesy has ever marred your official acts. In your personal relations with us wo have been treated by you with marked kindness and generosity, and iew men lesve public office followed by warmer wishes for their future success than do you. It is something in these days to make an honest and efficient officer; it is a great deal in addition to make a just and considerate employer, and a counsellor and friend to those you employ. All this you have been, and our gratitude, however feebly expressed, is none the less earnestly felt.

Indianapolis. October 24, 1872.

Indianapolis, October 24, 1878.

Amusements.

THE MÆNNERCHOR OPENING. The elegant hall of the Mænnerchor was entirely filled last night, on the occasion of the opening performance of that society. No extra exertion had been made to make this anything more than the regular performances during the winter will be. No outside assistance was called in to give more than the usual variety to the program, which was assistance was called in to give more than the usual variety to the program, which was made up so as to give the whole society the larger part of the work and not give prominence to a few of its members. Mr. Heckler sang the only solo on the bill, though Miss Barmeier, Miss Bauer and Mr. Bennerscheidt sang solo parts in the mixed chorus. The chorus apparently numbers about the same as last year, and by its accuracy and unity shows excellent material as well as faithful and efficient drill under its competent leader, Prof. Max Leckner. "Sunday on the Rhine," brought out the best endeavor of the mixed chorus, and if the orchestra had been larger chorus, and if the orchestra had been larger would have been as fine as anything ever produced by this society. The aria from Lucia, by Mr. Heckler, was good, but a little languid in some parts, owing to the indispo-sition of the singer. Mrs. Barmeier, as she

always does, sang finely, and the entertainment as a whole was eminently satisfactory. It closed with a dance. A MESSENGER FROM JARVIS SECTION A fine audience at the grand opera house again last night. "A Messenger from Jarvis Section" is a success. The first act, in show parlance, drags a little, but the succeeding pariance, drags a little, but the succeeding acts are full of vivacity, and when the curtain drops at the end of the play, though the story is happily finished, the audience has apparently had hardly enough of Uncle Dan I. Mr. Macauley's conception of this character is a pleasant relief from the stage Yankee, who is an unphyraited showing its character.

who is an unabbreviated abominat No Economy to be Permitted. It having been reported that John B. Elam, the new prosecuting attorney, intended to continue the prosecution of minor offeness in the city ccurt, as has been the custom for the past two years, and not allow the council's recommendation that they be prose-

cuted and city ordinances as a measure of economy, to be carried into effect, the News interviewed him to-day, just after the ad-journment of the criminal court. "What are you going to do, Mr. Elam, about carrying out the recommendations of the council?"

"I propose to continue prosecuting, as has been done heretofore. My oath will not permit me to do otherwise. The council has no more right to recommend me not to prosecute an assault and battery case than not to prosecute murder. I have no doubt the city

ordinances, where they duplicate the stat-utes, are invalid." utes, are invalid."
"Well, is it necessary for the city to maintain a court for the state to prosecute its

"No. They can be taken before a justice of the peace just as well. But the city has a court established and it might as well be done there as elsewhere."

The Living Mrs, Partington. Not a thousand miles from Indianapolis ex-ists a genuine Mrs. Partington, not the myth-

ical granny of Shillaber, but one who lives, moves and makes fun for her neighbors daily. She said the other day that she was tired of the doctors and their exuberant bills, and she intended in future to subscribe for the children herself. One of the family having been intended in future to subscribe for the children herself. One, of the family having been cured of nervous affections by extract of valerian, she says that now when they have neuralgia she sends right off to the drug store for some extract of delirium and gives one good dost, and if that don't answer she gives two dosties. In a neighboring town, there is a wide park called the avenue, and the people are thought rather stylish in their manners. She went there to do shorping and ple are thought rather stylish in their man-ners. She went there to do shopping, and said after returning, that she-cocked up her head and marched around the revenue as smart as the best of them. She thinks some folks seem to perfectly analyze their children. Having callers one day she went out and told the girl to do her best and forage the supper along as well as she could. The above are authenticated specimens.

LOCAL ITEMS.

LEWIS & WHITEHRAD, monuments, 161 Mass. ave.

THE medical lecture on third page to-day is marked by high literary merit as well as scientific character and analysis.

DR. BROWN'S lecture to ladies only at the Grand Opera House, for Tuesday last, is postponed to Fri-day, October 25, at 2 o'clock.

Kip GLOVES, lambwool lined, at Bamberger's.

PICTURES enlarged at Vance Block Gallery.

The "Alexander & Craig" confectionery, put up in one and two pound boxes, is the most acceptable gift that can be made to your young lady friends. Go three doors east of former location on Washington street.

Mr. Wager, an eastern operator, at Lacey's Vance Block Gallery. Pond's Extract, which substitutes ease and comfort for pain and suffering, is one of the most potent curative agents known.

LADIES' FURS, very low prices, at Bamberger's. For delicious and toothsome "philopena" presents, get the "Alexander & Craig" confections, and life in the grateful remembrance of your young lady friends. Removed three doors east of former location on East Washington street.

Ladirs' work baskets and work stands, flower and other fancy baskets, traveling baskets, card and scrap baskets, knitting and shopping baskets, fancy straw baskets and school sachels, real Japanese and Indian baskets, knife baskets and table matts, cloth hamper, willow, rattan and hickory, dinner and market baskets. Chas. Mayer & Co. to t

DRIVING GLOVES at Bamberger's. Boys' WINTER CAPS at Bamberger's.

THE best quality of oils, soaps, brushes, combs, varnishes, window glass, putty, paints, perfumeries, powders, extracts, bath towels, sponges, etc., etc., can be obtained at Browning & Sloan's at moderate prices. Prescriptions carefully companded.

HATS of every description at Bamberger's, to h Headquarters for repairing furs at D. Lelewer's, 10 W. Washington st. Seal saques enlarged. ui * Genuine Singer sewing machines can be had only at No. 74 W. Washington st. Come and see our low prices and easy terms.

LIGHT. AND WHITE

ARE THE BISCUIT MADE WITH

Lee's Baking Powder,

MANUFACTURED BY

H. H. L.B.B.

AND SOLD ONLY AT

No. 34 West Washington, No. 7 Odd Fellows Hall, No. 250 Virginia Avenue, Ne. I Madison Avenue.

FOR SALE

The Stock in Store at 110 S.

Meridian street, consisting of Tinners' supplies lately owned by Thomas G. Cottrell, is for sale in bulk. To parties desiring to enter an established business no

better opportunity has ever been offered in this city. Call on or address JOHN J. HAWES, As-signee, 110 South Meridian st.

None Safe Without Hop Bitte

Beginning Monday, Oct. 21,

We shall present to every customer buying \$1.00

worth of goods a ticket for the following PRIZES,

A No. 8 White Sewing Machine worth \$75.
 A pair of hand-sewed Boots worth \$7.

A pair of Ladies' French Kid Button worth \$5.
 A pair of Ladies' French Kid Button worth \$4.5.
 A pair of Gent's Fine Calf Button worth \$4.5.
 A pair Ladies' French Kid Side Lace worth \$3.5.
 A pair of Gents' Fine Calf Alexis worth \$3.5.
 A pair of Ladies' Kid Side Lace worth \$2.50,
 A pair of Ladies' Kid Side Lace worth \$2.50,
 A pair of Gents' New York Alex. worth \$2.50.
 A pair of Child's Kid Buttons worth \$1.50.
 A pair of Child's Straight Lace worth \$1.
 A pair of Infants' Shoes worth 50.

Barnard's City Shoe Store,

8 West Washington St.

Hop BEAUTIFIES

OUR OWN MANUFACTURE OF

We have no agents. We retail our goods at wholesale prices at our Factory, 411 West Washington street.

CALL AND SAVE ONE PROFIT. [4]

AT A JOB,

Ladies' Trimmed Hats

A large assortment of

CHILDREN'S CLOAKS at

WARM UNDERWEAR, all

12 and 14 W. Washington St.

popular prices.

sizes and prices.

FOR BALMY SLEEP, Hop

MERRITT & COUGHLEN.

Pure Wool Jeans, Flannels,

CASSIMERES,

THAN EVER.

YARNS, Etc.

CHEAPER

BLANKETS,

to be drawn December 24, 1878:

M. H. SPADES, Boston Store.

Novelties in Hair Ornaments.

Silver Cloak Clasps 26c to \$1.

New Embroideries, a very cheap lot.

RACES At the Exposition Track, Satur-

day, October 26th, 1878, at 2 o'clock. Prize, \$75.

The following horses are entered, and a good race s expected as the horses are all speedy, and the acc will be according to the National Rules:

Mr. Bevins enters black gelding, Black George.

Mr. Ben Davis enters bay gelding, Hoosier Sam—

ncer.
C. F. Mapes enters chestnut sorrel mare, Polly.
E. L. Cooper enters sorrel gelding, Headlight-Elias Allgaier enters by gelding, Gen. McArthe Admission, 25c. Elias Allgaier, Sup't. ti

DECKER BRO.'S UPRIGHT PIANOS.

The finest and largest stock that has ever been rought to this city. NOW is the time to make a election. Some rare bargains in Haines Bro.'s and , & C. Fischer Pianos.

D. H. BALDWIN & CO., Estey and Clough & Warren ORGANS.

EXCELSIOR STEAM LAUNDRY

3 and 5 Masonic Temple, Teanessee St. Collars and Cuffs a Specialty. Students attending the various institutions of the city will find the EXCELSIOR the best place to get anything in the line of laundry work done in a first-class manner. M. Taylor.

Caps and Furs STOUT'S, The Hatter, 76 East Washington St. FOR RICH BLOOD, Hop Buttern

Fall and Winter Styles

BRONCHIAL (with cubebs), YERBA SANTA, AMMONIA MUR, CHLORATE POTASS, LICORICE. PERRY'S PHARMACY, 50 East Washington St.

DRESSED **Prairie Chickens**

POWER & LANGDON, 60 North Pennsylvania Street.

DAWES & McGETTIGAN,

OILS COAL MINE AND R. R. SUPPLIES s-tu-th] 67 W. Maryland st , Indianapolis, Ind. Hop STRENGTHENS

P.M.RIKER. AGENT FOR Big Gun Brand Oysters, FISH of all kinds, in large or small quantities Nos. 121 and 123 S. IHinois St. Medical Notice.

DR. NOFSINGER offers his medical services in

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Indiana. In the matter of Willis Privett, Bankrupt. In Bankruptey.

Bankruptey.

At Indianapolis, October 17, 1878.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Willis Privett, of Marion county, State of Indiana, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. CYRUS T. MIXON, Assiguee, Room 3 Journal Building, Indianapolis, Indiana, ul o-Th

IN BANKBUPTCY.

In the District Court of the United States for the

District of Indiana.

In the matter of Thomas K. Cushman, Bankrupt.
In Bankruptey.

Notice is hereby given that the second meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the effice of Henry Jordan, Register, room Ne. 6 Journal Building, corner Circle and Market streets, in the city of Indianapolis, in said district, on the 4th day of November, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purposes named in the 27th section of the Bankrupt Act, approved March 2, 1887.

To the November of the Bankrupt Act, approved March 2, 1887.

IN BANKBUPTCY. In the District Court of the United States for the District of Indiana.

In the matter of Thomas K. Cushman, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.

In Bankruptcy.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt held at the office of Henry Jordan, Begister, at room 6, No. 28½ East Market street, in the city of Indianapolis. Indiana, in said district, on the 5th day of November, 1878, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the purposes named in the 28th section of the Bankrupt Act, approved March 2d, 1867.

And I further give notice that I will on said day file my final accounts as Assignee of said bankrupt, and shall then apply to said Court for the final settlement of my accounts, and for a discharge from all liability as Assignee of said estate, in accordance with she provisions of the 28th section of the Bankrupt Act, approved March 2d, 1867.

The DANKELLETCH.

TN BANKBUPTCY.

In the United States District Court for the District of Indiana. In the matter of Adams, Mansur & Co., Bank-rupts. In Bankruptcy.

Notice is hereby given that the second meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at the office of Henry Jordan, Register, room No. 6 Journal Building, corner Market and Circle streets, in the city of Indianapolis, in said district, on the 12th day of November, 1878, at 10 o'cloak a. m., for the purposes named in the 27th section of the Bankrupt Act, approved March 2, 1867.

HENRY C. ADAMS, Assignee.

Room No. 11 Journal Building, to Indianapolis, Ind.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Indiana. In the matter of Benjamin Blue, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.
At Indianapolis, October 14, 1878.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Benjamin Blue, in the county of Marion, and State of Indiana, within the said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

ict. HENRY C. ADAMS, Assignee, Room 11 Journal Building, Indianapolis, Indiana

IN BANKBUPTCY.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Indiana? In the matter of John M. McKahan, Bankrupt In Bankruptey.

At Indianapolis, this 17th day of October, 1878. At Indianapolis, this 17th day of October, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Assignee of John M. McKahan, of the city of Indianapolis, in the county of Marion, and State of Indiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

CYRUS T. NIXON, Assignee, Room 3 Journal Building, Indianapolis, Indiana, ut o-Th

IN BANKRUPTCY

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Indiana. In the matter of Jacob T. Wright, Bankrupt, In Bankruptey.

At Indianapolis, October 17, 1878,

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Jacob T. Wright, of the county of Marion, and State of Indiana, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

CYRUS T. NIXON, Assignee,
Room 3 Journal Building, Indianapolis, Indiana, ui o-Th

IN BANKRUPTCY. In the District Court of the United States the District of Indiana. In the matter of Ailen K. Stewart, Bankrupt. In

At Indianapolis, October 17, 1878. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Allen K. Stewart, of Marion county. State of Indiana, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. CYRUS T. NIXON, Assignee, Room 3 Journal Building, Indianapolis, Indiana uio-Th

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Indiana.

In the matter of Charles Dollman, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Charles Dollman, of the county of Marion, and State of Indiana, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. At Indianapolis, October 14, 1878.

HENRY C. ADAMS, Assign ee, Room 11 Journal buildin Indianapolis, India

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, In the matter of Percival Stedman, Bankrupt, In Bankruptoy. At Indianapolis, October 17, 1878.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Percival Stedman, of the county of Marion, State of Indiana, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

CYRUS T. NIXON, Assignee, Room 3 Journal Building, Indianapolis, Indiana, ut o-Th

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Indiana. In the matter of C. Henry Miller, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy. At Indianapolis, October 14, 1878,

At Indianapolis, October 14, 1878.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of C. Henry Miller, in the county of Marion, and State of Indiana, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

HENBY C. ADAMS, Assignee,
Room 11 Journal Building,
ulo-Th Indianapolis, Indiana.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Indiana. In the matter of Henry F. Resener, Bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.

At Indianapolis, Octobeber 14, 1878.

At Indianapolis, Octobeber 14, 1878.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry F. Resener, in the county of Marion, and State of Indiana, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

HENRY C. ADAMS, Assignee,

Room 11 Journal Building,

ui o-Th

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the District Court of the United States, for the In the matter of C. C. Gale, Bankrupt. In ankruptcy.
At Indianapolis, October 14, 1878.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of C. C. Gale, of the county of Marion, and State of Indiana, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of weld district.

HENRY C. ADAMS, Assignee. Boom No. 11 Journal Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

N BANKRUPTCY.

In the District Court of the United States for the In the matter of James B. Davis, Bankrupt. Bankruptcy.

At Indianapolis, October 14, 1878.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of James E. Davis, of the county of Marion, and State of Indiana, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. HENRY C. ADAMS, Assignee, Room 11 Journal Buildin Indianapolis, In

THE EXHIBITION

Children's Short Pants Suits

AT THE

When Clothing Stores,

CONSISTS OF

ONE PATTERN at \$2.25 per Suit.
ONE PATTERN at \$2.75 per Suit.
FOUR PATTERNS at \$3 per Suit.
TWO PATTERNS at \$3.25 per Suit.
FOUR PATTERNS at \$3.50 per Suit.
ONE PATTERN at \$3.75 per Suit.
FOUR PATTERNS at \$4.00 per Suit.
FOUR PATTERNS at \$4.50 per Suit.
ONE PATTERN at \$4.75 per Suit.
ONE PATTERNS at \$5.00 per Suit.
SIX PATTERNS at \$5.00 per Suit.
SIX PATTERNS at \$6.00 per Suit.
SEVEN PATTERNS at \$6.50 per Suit.
ONE PATTERN at \$6.75 per Suit.
ONE PATTERN at \$7.25 per Suit.
ONE PATTERN at \$7.25 per Suit.
FOUR PATTERNS at \$7.50 per Suit.
ELEVEN PATTERNS at \$8.00 per Suit. ELEVEN PATTERNS at \$8.00 per Suit. SIX PATTERNS at \$8.50 per Suit. ONE PATTERN at \$9.00 per Suit. ONE PATTERN at \$9.50 per Suit.

Making Seventy-Five Patterns and Styles

From which a Selection may be Made in this Line of Goods.

This does not include our assortment of CHILDREN'S KILTS or SCHOOL SUITS. We believe we are safe in making the assertion that this

variety is not excelled in completeness, quality or price in any

When Clothing Store,

34, 36, 38 and 40 N. Penn. St.

A. G. PATTERSON. TN BANKRUPTCY. In the District Court of the United States for the District of Indiana. In the matter of John Sourwine and Samue Sourwine, Bankrupts. In Bankruptcy.

Notice is hereby given that the second meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts will be held at the office of Henry Jordan, Register, room No. 6 Journal building, corner Circle and Market streets, in the city of Indianapolis, in said district, on the 6th day of November, 1878, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purposes named in the 27th section of the bankrupt act, approved March 2, 1867.

th t "ARTHUR L. WRIGHT, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTOY.

In the District Court of the United States for the District of Indiana. District of Indiana.

In the matter of John Sourwine and Samuel Sourwine, Bankrupts. In Bankruptey.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts held at the office of Henry Jordan, Register, room No. 6 Journal building, corner Market and Circle streets, Indianapolis, in said district, on the 7th day of November, 1878, at 10 o'clock a.m., for the purposes named in the 28th section of the Bankrupt Act, approved March 2, 1867.

And I further give notice that I will, on said day, file my final secounts as Assignee of said bankrupt, and shall then apply to said Court for the final settlement of my accounts, and for a discharge from all liability as Assignee of said estate, in accordance with the provisions of the 28th section of the Bankrupt Act, approved March 2, 1867.

The HANNELUPTON.

IN BANKRUPTCY. In the district court of the United States for the In the matter of John A. Whitsit, Bankrupt. In

nkruptcy. At Indianapolis, October 14, 1878. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of John A. Whitatt, of the county of Marion, and State of Indians, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. HENRY C. ADAMS, Assignee, Room 11 Journal Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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